



Nervous markets stage recovery

World financial markets calmed down yesterday. In London, the FT index of 30 leading shares closed 1.5 up at 827.9 and Wall Street was also clawing back some ground. Foreign exchange markets were quiet but nervous ahead of the long weekend.

The pound closed up 35 points at \$1.3850 against the dollar but down 0.1 at 79.4 against a basket of currencies.

There is concern that British banks may soon have to raise their base rates again. But they may wait to see how markets react next week before reaching any decision.

William Kay, page 21
Market report, page 22

Chinese troops for Hongkong

Mr Deng Xiaoping said that China will station troops in Hongkong when it regains sovereignty over the colony from Britain in 1997. Page 4

Managua yields

The Nicaraguan Government has agreed to opposition demands to extend the election campaign from two months to three. In El Salvador two army hardliners have been dismissed. Page 5

Poly ruling

A High Court judge ruled that 14 polytechnic lecturers must obey an order to identify 18 students photographed at an unlawful picket. Page 2

Officer quits

The officer, who referred 15 coloured people as "niggers" has resigned from the police. Back page

EEC zeal

Sir Geoffrey Howe said in Paris yesterday that the EEC had Britain's whole-hearted commitment. He called the idea of a two-speed Europe absurd. Page 5

Russian silence

Mr Paul Channon, the Minister for Trade, expressed British concern about the fate of Dr Andrei Sakharov during Moscow talks but was given no assurances. Page 5

Clerical clash

Mr Clive Jenkins, the union leader, is being taken to court by another union for stopping the salaries of his administrative staff who are on strike. Page 2

Belfast blast

Two bombs exploded in the centre of Belfast last night after a warning that a number had been planted in the city centre. One exploded in a clothes store and another in a restaurant.

Solti, withdraws

Sir Georg Solti withdrew from conducting the second year of Sir Peter Hall's production of Wagner's *Ring at Bayreuth* for medical reasons. Page 5

Cairo clashes

Egypt's most open election campaign ended in violence when seven police were injured in Cairo clashes. Polling is tomorrow. Page 4

Clark leads

A score of 64 gave Howard Clark a first round lead in the PGA golf championship at Wentworth. Page 27

Leader page 7
Letters: On Church and faith, from the Rev P I Addison, and Mr G Bonner; teachers' pay, from Mr P Dawson; young musicians, from Mr R Slafford.
Leading articles: International debt; Parliamentary session; Bishop of Durham; Obituary, page 8.
Dr Theodore Dunham, Dr Peter Borrie

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Notts miners win right-to-work orders from court

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Nottinghamshire miners won "right-to-work" orders from the High Court yesterday, confirming that they cannot be instructed by their union to strike or to refuse to cross picket lines.

The judgment came as it emerged that the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers had agreed to make another attempt next week to break the deadlock in the 11-week-old strike, with a fresh round of talks on neutral territory.

Neither the board nor the union would say where and when the talks would be held, or whether Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, would lead the union team. It is clear that Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, will not attend, but it is expected that Mr Scargill will be present.

The High Court ruling, delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Megarry, came at the end of a four-day hearing of an action by 640 Nottinghamshire miners against their local leadership, the NUM executive, and Mr Scargill. The orders preventing union leaders from persuading reluctant Nottinghamshire miners to join the strike and also from threatening

disciplinary action against those working normally.

They are likely to give a moral boost to the Nottinghamshire miners, rather than to have any immediate practical impact. Mr Raymond Chadburn, the NUM moderate area president, said the decision confirmed the status quo and pointed out that the area leadership had never instructed its members to join the strike.

Delivering the judgment, Sir Robert said that the Nottinghamshire miners' action had "real prospects of success" when it came to a full hearing. He said the area had in a ballot displayed its resolution not to join other areas in the strike and added that the national union leadership was "at least arguably in breach of the rules" in calling a national strike without a ballot of the entire membership.

He declared that "the right to work is a very precious right" and referred to the daily unpleasantness being faced by working miners crossing picket lines who encountered reproaches and insults and the threat of disciplinary action by their union.

One effect of the orders predicted by the rebel miners' legal advisers last night was that

striking Nottinghamshire miners will not be able to claim that their picketing is official.

The NUM has estimated that up to 10,000 of the area's 34,000 miners are on strike; the coal board says that the number is nearer 2,000. The judge referred to the "uncertainty" felt by miners as to whether they were being instructed officially to strike and the miners who brought the action said that it had been worthwhile because it removed that uncertainty.

Mr Colin Clarke, NUM branch official at Pye Hill colliery, said his reaction was one of "pleasure and sadness" and he hoped the rulings would take the NUM a few paces nearer the negotiating table.

Next week's talks were arranged after what appeared to be a slight thaw in relations between the union and the board. Mr Scargill has said that any settlement of the dispute would have to include the board's agreement to withdraw its closure programme for the next 12 months involving the loss of 20,000 jobs. But the talks became possible after he dropped his insistence on withdrawal of the closure programme as a condition for negotiations.

BSC bill, page 2

Time limit idea for court cases

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is considering introducing a time limit within which defendants must be brought to trial, the Home Secretary announced yesterday. "I am well aware this is a highly controversial area," Mr Leon Brittan, QC, told the Justices' Clerks Society annual conference in Blackpool. "But the system in Scotland, where the accused goes free if he is not brought to trial within the statutory 110-day period seems to work well."

Mr Brittan accepted the force of arguments against time limits and also that successive governments had been against the idea. But he saw great benefits if they could be made to work.

"What we create, and what our system tends to lack, is the expectation that cases will be dealt with within a particular period. They act against the attitude that 'a case takes as long as it takes'."

Without some kind of standard it was easy for all concerned to let matters drift on, Mr Brittan said. Often no one involved in bringing a case to trial had any personal compulsion to ensure it was dealt with quickly.

He said there had been a notable increase in waiting time in magistrates' courts in the past five years. For defendants remanded in custody the average time from first remand to summary trial or sentence rose from 18 to 22 days and from 27 to 37 days from first remand to committal for crown court trial.

"The longer the wait for a hearing in a contested case, the more the memories of witnesses fade, the less the likelihood that the truth will emerge and the less the impact of any sentence on the offender or on the public," Mr Brittan said.

There was also the waste of time and money and strain on the defendant, particularly if remanded in custody.

The announcement preempts a report by the home affairs committee of MPs, which has just completed a study of remands is expected to support a statutory time limit.

The Home Office is also considering a Justices' Clerks Society proposal for new statutory guidelines on how long each stage in a case's progress should take, and is carrying out a survey on waiting times in magistrates' courts. It would be issuing a circular soon to help to reduce delays.

Storm over timing of farm aid speech

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Government's announcement yesterday that it would provide up to £50m over five years to help dairy farmers threatened by EEC production quotas was greeted with astonishment at its timing and the circumstances in which it was made.

On a day when most civil servants were given an extra holiday for the Queen's Birthday, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, gave the news to a Conservative press conference dealing with next month's European Parliament election.

Whitehall sources suggested it was almost unprecedented for a Government policy statement to be delivered at a party political gathering.

Not only were civil servants off work, but the National Farmers' Union was given no advance notification and a BBC farming correspondent was refused admission to the conference.

Mr Robert MacLennan, the Social Democratic Party spokesman, denounced Mr Jopling's statement as a crude attempt at an electoral bribe.

Dr Mark Hughes, Labour MP for Durham, said the Government had clearly recognized the damage it had done to its electoral prospects in Europe, and the harm done to its image of competence.

Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, described the aid package as "disappointing".

He said: "The Government is not facing up realistically to the problems faced by dairy farmers and the livestock industry generally."

"Although there are some positive aspects to this scheme, it lacks balance and does not face up to the real difficulties caused by the sudden imposition of milk quotas."

Farmers' grievances are illustrated in a letter sent to Mrs Margaret Thatcher by Mr Alan Fry, of Wareham, Dorset, pointing out that in the last two years, with ministry encouragement, he has invested £170,000 with a further £80,000 in government grant, in a new dairy complex and in doubling his herd from 100 to 200 cows.

He has now been told that his quota will be 2,275 litres a day, compared with his present output of 3,000 litres. He estimates his income will fall by nearly two thirds.

The North West Water Authority disclosed last night that its scientists had identified methane in water drained from the concrete-lined tunnel which transfers water from the River Lune to the outfall valve house.

The moderate traces of methane appear to confirm that the gas had accumulated undetected in the 8½ feet wide tunnel which leads from a pumping station to the Abbeystead valve house 4½ miles away.

Because of low water levels no pumping to the valve house had taken place for between 15 days and three weeks before the system was demonstrated to local residents worried about flooding.

It appears that the methane, which could have been created by rotting vegetation, was forced through the tunnel at the head of the water being pumped to the valve house, emerging in a chamber below a metal mesh floor on which the group stood.

How the gas was ignited is a mystery, but it is possible that someone was smoking. Because the valve house dealt only with clean water, or so it was thought, smoking was not prohibited.

Eight of those killed were so badly injured that they could only be identified by their possessions, an inquest in Lancaster was told yesterday (the Press Association reports). The inquest was adjourned.

Methane is found in pump house

By Craig Seton and Ronald Faux

Methane gas caused the explosion at the underground water station in Abbeystead, near Lancaster, in which nine people were killed and 33 injured, some critically, on Wednesday.

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Arbitrators could not "conjure up" more money for teachers, said Sir Keith, who described the current offer as "fair and reasonable".

Mr Douglas McAvoy, acting NUT general secretary, said strike action would continue to include authorities in membership of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which favours arbitration.

Strikers' list, page 7
Letters, page 7

Iraq claims attacks on six more ships

From Robert Fisk, Bahrain

With Iran, reportedly massing up to a quarter of a million men for a Ramadan offensive against the southern Iraqi city of Basra, the Arab states of the southern Gulf watched helplessly yesterday as the Iraqis again claimed to have attacked an Iranian-escorted convoy, this time damaging six ships off the port of Bandar Khomeini.

Whether or not such an attack actually took place - and the Gulf states suspect that many of the Iraqi statements are deliberately designed to influence political events rather than reflect reality - the Iraqi claim was made only hours before the United Nations Security Council was due to debate Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping.

The fact that the Arab states have objected openly to Iranian air attacks on Arab shipping and not to Iraqi attacks on vessels, including ships belonging to the Arab states, proves how committed the nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council still are to President Saddam Hussein's regime in Baghdad.

Yet their impotence in the face of both sides in the war is only too evident.

Despite optimistic reports from Washington that the Saudi Air Force is patrolling the southern shores of the Gulf, tanker captains report seeing no jets in the skies, save for those attacking them, and there is considerable doubt as to whether the Saudi Air Force really did chase the Iranian F4 planes after their attack on the chemical tanker, Chemical Venture, on Thursday, as US Government officials have claimed.

[Saudi Arabia denied yesterday that its planes had chased the Iranian jets, saying the attack took place outside Saudi territorial waters. (AFP reports from Riyadh).]

The partially-burnt bulk of the 17,000-ton Liberian-registered tanker was last night being towed towards Bahrain while its crew - seven of whom were British and 24 Chinese - were being looked after in Saudi Arabia.

Washington's interest in the deepening crisis has been manifest over the past 24 hours. An American helicopter crew, apparently US Navy personnel, although there is no confirmation of this, could be heard here on ship-to-shore radio reporting from the air over the wreck of the Chemical Venture.

Continued on back page, col 2

Teachers to step up strike action

By Staff Reporters

Strike action by teachers is to be increased after the half-term holiday, with the 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers (NUT) calling out 5,250 members on a three-day stoppage from Tuesday week.

The union, which has said it will call three-day strikes over its pay claim each week for as long as it thinks necessary, expects 100,000 pupils to be affected by its next round of action.

Some 270 schools in 50 of the 104 local education authorities will be hit, an increase on numbers involved this week, when 4,000 striking NUT members forced most of their 234 schools to close causing 70,000 pupils to be sent home each day.

At the same time, the 120,000-strong National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UWT) will step up its half-day selective strikes. It plans to call out members in four more authorities each week.

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Strikers' list, page 7
Letters, page 7



Weather-wary: Princess Anne well waterproofed for the Windsor Horse Trials at Windsor Great Park yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia). The Queen meanwhile arrived home, but what was she looking for? Answer, page 2.



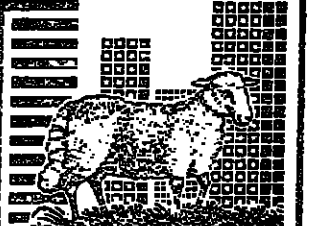
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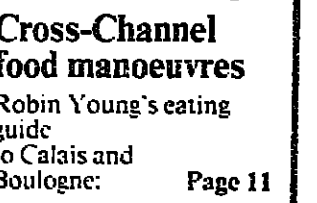
Test tubes, the law and morality
A call to prevent experiments on human embryos. Page 6



The end of a sporting era
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How green is the city?
The growth industry of urban farming. Page 9



Cross-Channel food manoeuvres
Robin Young's eating guide to Calais and Boulogne. Page 11



Monday
Hunting for treasure
Britain's missing millions

Impeccable manners
Why Quentin Crisp likes living in New York

THE FAMOUS GROUSE
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
Quality in an age of change

Judge orders lecturers to identify students at polytechnic picket

By John O'Leary

A High Court judge ruled yesterday that 14 lecturers from the Polytechnic of North London must comply with an order to identify 18 students photographed at an illegal picket. They were given 14 days to lodge an appeal.

Mr Justice Mans-Jones rejected applications heard in private over two days that the two heads of department and 12 course tutors should not be required to examine photographs taken at a picket which prevented Mr Patrick Harrington, a National Front member, from attending lectures.

The lecturers had argued that the order was outside the judge's jurisdiction and could destroy the trust between staff and students.

Another 22 lecturers accepted an instruction from the polytechnic's director, Dr David Macdonald, to study the photographs, but have signed affidavits saying that they do not recognize any students. The judge said those in court had been chosen as the most likely

to be able to identify those photographed.

He accepted that there was a difficult and delicate relationship between teachers and students, but rejected claims that to enforce the order would be contrary to public policy.

"It was submitted that if a member of staff is asked to identify a student in the present circumstances, and he or she does so, it might damage that relationship because students might regard it as a breach of trust in them. It seems to me that to make an identification under a compulsory process of law should do nothing of that kind."

The lecturers' appeal may be heard next week.

After yesterday's hearing, Mr Noel Parry, head of the sociology department, said he and the other lecturers would continue to press their case. "Unfortunately, my colleagues and myself have been caught up in a situation which is not of our making. We are faced with a different moral dilemma."

Parent power in schools

Government plans to give parents an increased role in the governing of schools were announced yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

He said that parents elected by other parents were to have the right to form the majority on governing bodies of the 20,000 county schools and maintained special schools and

together with the foundation governors, to form the majority on governing bodies of the 3,500 voluntary controlled schools.

There is also to be a redefinition of allocation of responsibilities, but on many important matters, local education authorities will continue to have the final say.

Parliament, page 4.

Schools on teachers' strike list

The following is an area by area list of schools which will be affected in the next series of three-day strikes starting on June 5.

NORTH
Northumberland: Pennington, H.S. Chantry Middle, Morpeth; Hursley Park, H.S. Ashington.

North Yorkshire
Wharfedale: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield; West Yorkshire: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield.

Yorkshire
Cleveland: H.S. Redcar, H.S. Redcar; Cleveland: H.S. Redcar, H.S. Redcar.

North West
Lancashire: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield; West Yorkshire: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield.

West Midlands
Staffordshire: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield; West Yorkshire: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield.

East Midlands
Leicestershire: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield; West Yorkshire: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield.

South East
Kent: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield; West Yorkshire: H.S. Hutton, H.S. Moorfield.

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BSC faces huge bill if coke plan fails

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Lawyers quit after court fight

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Five defence lawyers withdrew from a Northern Ireland supergrass case yesterday, alleging police harassment and intimidation. 24 hours after fighting in the dock injured 28 people.

The lawyers withdrew from a preliminary inquiry involving the Irish National Liberation Army "supergrass" Henry Kirkpatrick, accusing the resident magistrate of failing to deal with intimidation by a large number of police officers surrounding the courtroom at Belfast Crown Court.

A lawyer alleged that the police had contributed to the atmosphere of tension and intimidation with officers showing "naked aggression more like a gang of thugs on a revenge mission" than a disciplined body of law enforcement officers.

Beer keg cache
Ulster security forces uncovered half a ton of explosives in beer kegs at Lestrin near Castlewellan, Co Down yesterday, a day after two tons of explosives were found

British Steel will face a repair bill of many millions of pounds if the emergency plan to ferry coke from Sheffield to the big Scunthorpe steelworks fails.

There are signs already that the two blast furnaces still operating at the works are deteriorating quickly. If the coke runs out of coke and the furnaces cool the subsequent relining and repairs could take months.

Before the strike began the Scunthorpe works was operating at nearly full capacity, producing about 60,000 tonnes of steel a week, with three of the four furnaces working and the fourth shut down for routine maintenance. Now another furnace has been damped down and the remaining two are producing 30,000 tonnes a week.

Scunthorpe and British Steel's Teesside plant produce general steel products, including sections and plates used in industries such as construction and heavy engineering, and billets for re-rolling. Despite the impact of the miners' strike, British Steel said yesterday that

deliveries to customers were being maintained, but declined to elaborate.

Yesterday's arrests on picket lines in North Wales and Scunthorpe brought the total to about 257 since the dispute began (John O'Leary writes).

There were more than 100 arrests in the 24 hours to 7 am yesterday, although the police said that the week had passed more quietly than the earlier part of the month.

In Nottinghamshire alone, the cost of policing picket lines has reached £1.7m. Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, yesterday put the cost to Scottish forces at almost £1.5m. He announced in a parliamentary written answer that the Government would pay similar compensation for policing miners' pickets to police authorities in Scotland to that agreed for English and Welsh authorities.

More than 1,000 miners' pickets found themselves in the wrong place when they tried to prevent a convoy of 25 lorries carrying coke reaching the Scunthorpe works yesterday.



Happy return: The Queen greeting her corgi dogs at Heathrow airport yesterday on her return from a visit to British forces in West Germany.

Bathgate redundancy pay at risk

By Jonathan Davis

Workers sitting in at BL's threatened red plant at Bathgate, near Edinburgh, were told by the company yesterday that their action could cost them millions of pounds in lost redundancy payments unless it was ended soon.

BL has made it clear that the above-average redundancy terms it is offering - Bathgate's 1,800 employees will be with-drawn unless there is "orderly production" during the phased run-down of the plant over the next two years.

In a statement yesterday, Mr David Andrews, chief executive of Land-Rover-Leyland, BL's commercial vehicle division, confirmed that the special terms which could be worth an extra £5,000 a man for some employees, would be withdrawn if the sit-in lasts long.

The occupation of the factory cannot bring back orders, cash or work to Bathgate. All it can achieve if it continues is the early closure of the factory and the loss of redundancy payments, he said. "It will probably kill off chances of finding buyers for the factory."

BL's management said it was anxious not to inflame the situation, however, and made clear yesterday that no legal action to evict the workers will be taken until after the week-end.

Durham clergy stand by bishop-designate

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent
Only a small minority of Durham clergy who attended a private meeting in the city yesterday appeared to be against the Bishop-designate of Durham, Professor David Jenkins, in the controversy over his views on the Virgin Birth and biblical miracles.

The meeting watched a recording of the television interview in which Professor Jenkins had said, among other things, that a person unable to affirm that Jesus Christ was "God made flesh" could still be a Christian.

The rural dean of Durham, the Rev John Greaves, said afterwards that they had a fruitful time discussing the relationship between academic theologians and the "man in the pew", which he said was seen as the main issue.

"We took our consideration a good step further," he added. The meeting had been in no mood to pass motions criticising Professor Jenkins, who is Professor of Theology at Leeds.

Yesterday's edition of the *Church of England Newspaper*, which is of Conservative Evangelical persuasion, contains a blistering attack on Professor Jenkins in its editorial article.

"If a man who takes pride in peddling dangerous and foolish heresy can become a senior leader of the church, we have forfeited the right to be called a Christian denomination," it said.

The professor "is not a Christian believer in the New Testament sense; he is a hindrance rather than a help to the people of God; he should not be allowed to take up his appointment as Bishop of Durham." A *Church Times* leading article the previous week had taken a sympathetic view of Professor Jenkins's television interview.

The following extracts are taken from the text of the explanatory statement issued by Professor Jenkins in answer to criticism of his interview:

The original *Credo* programme was built around my explaining how and why I personally believe and make the traditional Christian claim the Jesus was both truly God and truly man.

The problem with some newspaper reports in the headlines and with some television appearances is their brevity. In particular, I am not (or will not be) a "doubting bishop". I am (or shall be) a "believing bishop". In all the programmes I was doing, my best to explain an authentic way of believing, today, which takes full account of biblical and catholic tradition and of critical, historical, and scientific thinking.

It seems there are a number of Christian believers who hold that "believing" means simply accepting certain things, phrases, or formulae, and that disturbing questions should be avoided. Surely this is wrong and indicates lack of faith?

The prophets were always challenging the Israelites about their interpretation of belief. Jesus put such disturbing questions that the religious and civil authorities combined to quietly kill him. Paul had to rethink things entirely. And so it has gone on.

However, it is not surprising that, in exploring these great matters in a very few minutes I should be misunderstood or that I should fail to make myself clear (or ever say the wrong thing).

I think that it is better for a Christian leader and teacher to take this risk than to leave unbelievers or searchers with the impression that we cannot give reasons for the faith that is in us or that we are afraid to

Bets coup 'needed small army'

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Racing punters who bet "only a few bob" were swindled when millionaire gamblers pulled off a cunning horse switch, the jury in the Flockton Grey trial heard yesterday.

In his final speech to the jury at York Crown Court during the fourth week of the case, Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution, said every punter, however modest, was entitled to bet on a fair race.

He told the court that the mastermind behind the swindle had recruited a small army to carry out a carefully planned betting coup.

Kenneth Richardson, a wealthy businessman, aged 46, is alleged to have headed the elaborate fraud at a Leicester race two years ago when a three-year-old gelding called Good Hand ran in the guise of an unraced two-year-old falsely named Flockton Grey.

Mr Rivlin has alleged that the switch allowed the stronger three-year-old to romp home by 2 lengths against a field of novices in a betting coup by Mr Richardson and his racing manager, Colin Mathison.

Mr Rivlin said: "This is not merely a case of someone honestly and cleverly beating bookmakers at their own game - it is a deliberate swindle."

It would affect everyone who might have bet on this race. Although those who place a bob or two may not know very much and may be looked upon as 'mug punters', they are entitled to think that, if they place money on a race for two year olds, two year olds will run.

He added: "Whoever did this must have had a very great deal of organizational ability and cunning."

Mr Rivlin said the identity of the "ringer" horse's true trainer was still a mystery. "That secret is locked safely in the confines of the dock in this court," he said.

Mr Richardson, of Jubilee House, Hutton, near Driffield, North Humberside, Mr Mathison, aged 46, of Wold View Road, North Driffield, and Peter Boddy, aged 38, of Hazel Close, Driffield, all deny conspiracy to defraud and conspiracy to obtain property by deception. The trial continues on Tuesday.

Fraud inquiry in BL organization

West Midlands police have launched a fraud investigation at BL but have refused to give details. The force's commercial branch is acting on information sent to the police and the inquiries cover the whole of the BL organization. A number of people have been interviewed, but the investigation is likely to last several months.

Clive Jenkins facing court action for stopping staff's pay

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Britain's highest paid clerical workers and he had nothing to fear from litigation.

Yesterday Apex leaders said legal papers had been lodged with Bloomsbury and Marylebone county courts on behalf of two members and High Court action was contemplated on behalf of another two.

Until Tuesday the 220 Apex members had taken action on three separate days amounting to two and a half days absence. They have been offered 3.3 per cent but are demanding 5.3 per cent to match officials and other employees who belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The other two groups of employees have index-linked salaries, but Mr Jenkins says the same agreement with Apex was "bought out" in a previous settlement.

Mr Jenkins said last night: "If we really wanted to be difficult we would offer the staff the same agreement as that for staff at Apex head office."

Mr Tonner said that if an employer stopped ASTMS members' salaries Mr Jenkins would "read the Riot Act".

Labour would spend on defence

By Our Political Editor

A Labour Government would increase defence spending if necessary to provide the effective non-nuclear defence for which the party says it stands, Mr Neil Kinnock said yesterday.

"I don't think anybody yet can make an adequate assessment of the cost consequences of relying on a nuclear dependence and adopting conventional methods, including high technology, the Labour leaders said. If the consequences of getting effective defence was additional expenditure, "we owe it to ourselves and to our country and the Atlantic Alliance to ensure that we are not failing in that respect. And that will be the case."

Mr Kinnock, who was interviewed for *A Week in Politics* on Channel 4 also said that an overwhelming majority of Labour Party members wanted, and he would want himself, to participate in the selection of Parliamentary candidates.

"We are in the business of extending democracy and that must embrace individual members of the Labour Party," he said.

He added that in the last three months the sterling exchange rate had fallen by 10 per cent to \$1.35 on Thursday, but would now be to the total cost of \$1.12m, which is a massive increase in the estimate.

Trident cost £400m up, Owen says

By Our Political Staff

A fall in the exchange rate of sterling against the dollar has resulted in £400m being added to the expected cost of the Trident programme since publication of the Defence Estimate on May 14, Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, said yesterday.

Speaking at Portsmouth in the party's European election campaign, he said that the estimate had put the cost of Trident at £8,729m, based on an exchange rate of \$1.53 to the pound. "What is sometimes forgotten, however, is that because some 45 per cent of the estimate - £3,935m - represents spending in dollars, the exchange rate fluctuation can alter the total cost substantially," he said.

He added that in the last three months the sterling exchange rate had fallen by 10 per cent to \$1.35 on Thursday, but would now be to the total cost of \$1.12m, which is a massive increase in the estimate.

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Queen must overcome her dislike of helicopters for D-Day visit to France

By Michael Horsnell

The Queen will be obliged to overcome her dislike of helicopters and use them extensively during her visit to Normandy on June 6 for the fortieth anniversary of the D-Day landings.

The chaotic road conditions caused by the mass invasion of vehicles and the need to travel by helicopter for the first time since her visit to Northern Ireland in 1977.

Ministry of Defence rules for the Queen's Flight, which is responsible for royal air travel, stipulate that for reasons of safety and personal choice the Queen should travel by helicopter only in cases of unavoidable need.

Buckingham Palace said last night: "The Queen has used them only very rarely during her reign. But the advice we have received from France is that travel by road will make it impossible for her to fulfil the schedule."

It was also disclosed yesterday that after arriving in the Royal Yacht Britannia on June 6 the Queen will pay an unofficial visit to the tomb of William the Conqueror in the Church of St Etienne in the town.

She will then travel with the Duke of Edinburgh by helicopter, which he is not expected to

pilot, on the three further legs of her visit - to Bayeux where she will lay a wreath at the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery, Utah Beach for an international ceremony, and Arramanches where she will review a parade of veterans.

French officials expect up to 30,000 veterans to return to celebrate the parts they played in Normandy as Allied forces undertook the liberation of Europe. About 20,000 of them will be British.

With hotels fully booked, as many as 2,500 will be accommodated in the homes of Normans.

Nowhere will preparations be more intense than at Caen where Montgomery's plan to secure a bridgehead across the Orne saw some of the bloodiest fighting in the period immediately after D-Day.

The Britannia is to dock at the Quai de Calix at Caen Harbour where wood shipments are usually docked. A huge operation has been started to remove the wood before 11,000 tons of sand and 1,000 flowers are put in place to make the Queen's arrival more picturesque.

"We wish to care for her Majesty's feet," a French official said. "It would not do for her to get any splinters in

them. And we want to make it look like a garden for her."

The Queen's visit to the grave of William the Conqueror at the church within the "Men's Abbey", built by him to appease Pope St Leo IX after he married Matilda of Flanders, will be of special interest to her.

Legend has it that if the bell tower ever falls the British Crown will fall with it. The bells have not been rung there since 1883 when the structure was declared unsafe, but, thanks to funds set aside by the Mayor, all is now in order and the legend will remain untested.

The legend is thought to go back to the reign of William, whose remains, after Protestant desecration in 1562 during the religious wars, amount solely to his left femur.

Some people, however, say the French Resistance made up the legend so that the RAF would not bomb the abbey, where 10,000 people took shelter.

Murder charge

David Carty, aged 18, of Rotherhithe, south-east London, was remanded in custody by Tower Bridge magistrates yesterday for trial accused of murdering Michelle Sadler and Robert Vaughan, whose bodies were found in a dumper truck.



Good companions: A lick on the ear for nine-year-old Susan Stonebridge from Balham south London, from a friendly Alsatian dog. She wants to become a policewoman and fulfilled an ambition by visiting the dog training centre in Keston, Kent, yesterday as guest of the Metropolitan Police.

Photograph: Harry Kerr

Saab enters luxury market

By Clifford Webb

Motoring Correspondent
The first completely new Saab car for 17 years was introduced in Sweden yesterday. The Saab 9000 Turbo 16, with a top speed of 135mph, will cost about £16,000 when it goes on sale in Britain early next year and will be the fastest, roomiest and most expensive model yet from Saab-Scania, the Swedish motor and aircraft group.

Powered by a two litre turbo

engine with 16 valves, Saab's new flagship marks a significant change in the company's strategy. Until now its restricted range, with versions of one basic model, has been aimed at the medium saloon sector.

Now it will compete with Mercedes, BMW, Jaguar and Audi in the more profitably luxury car business. By mounting the engine transversely - all previous Saabs have had fore and aft engines - the 9000 is claimed to have more passenger

and luggage space than any in its class.

The news that Saab is increasing its production capacity will not be welcomed by European car makers who are already carrying the burden of about 15 per cent unused capacity.

Mr Georg Karsund, president of the Saab-Scania group, said that production of 95,000 cars in 1983 will be increased to 120,000 by the end of this year.

Emery's mistress awarded £30,000

Josephine Blake, the fifth wife of Dick Emery, was awarded £30,000 from her late husband's estate in the High Court in London yesterday. But his mistress, Miss Fay Hillier, a former showgirl, will receive £30,000.

Miss Blake, aged 47, who claimed all the estate, was ordered to pay most of the £25,000 costs of the four-day hearing because she rejected an out-of-court offer from Miss Hillier to keep all but £30,000 of his estate.

Mr Justice Nicholls said neither woman was provided for in as generous and adequate a way as the comedian wished, but Mr Emery's estate was not as large as he expected.

After debts were paid, about £120,000 was left. That is to come from the sale of the former matrimonial home, in St George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, where Miss Blake still lives.

But some of the expected £235,000 is needed to meet debts.

The judge said that there was a conflict of evidence as to whether the 67-year-old comedian, who died in January last year, would have returned to his wife, or stayed with Miss Hillier.

"I do not think it is necessary or desirable for me to form any view on this."

Mr Justice Nicholls said that Mr Emery was "torn between his wife and Miss Hillier and he was unable to bring himself to break completely from his wife or Miss Hillier, partly because such a break would have caused much distress to one or the other."

Even if he had returned, the judge said, after three failed attempts at reconciliation, there was no certainty that he would have stayed.

As his will, made in July 1982, stood, each woman would get £60,000 from what was left. But that would leave Miss Blake without a home.

Miss Hillier had the former home they shared in Shepperton, Surrey, where he spent the last months of his life.

Mr Emery's £55,000 share in the £90,000 house went to her on his death.

Miss Blake did not comment after the court hearing, but Miss Hillier said that it was a moral victory.

New era of cheap air fares predicted

By Michael Bailey

A new era of cheap air fares in Europe is on the way, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, predicted yesterday. He said the next two to three years would be eventful as the airline industry entered a new period of growth and of more liberalization in domestic and European markets.

After years in which airlines in Europe have been regulated to stifle competition, the target now was to secure more competition and cheaper air travel so as to bring the peoples of Europe together.

"We need competition and we need it quickly," Mr Ridley said at the "topping out" of Terminal 4 at Heathrow Airport yesterday. The consumer had benefited enormously from the EEC in trade and it was high time the same was done in civil aviation.

New proposals by the Brussels Commission went some way towards a new competitive regime but did not go far enough, Mr Ridley said. However, he added, liberalization was "firmly on the EEC agenda".

State airlines in Europe charged unduly high fares which the passenger had to pay because there was no alternative.

Leukaemia team gets fresh facts

New evidence about high leukaemia incidence in young people has been submitted to a medical team examining the patterns of the disease in villages near the Sellafield nuclear waste reprocessing plant in Cumbria.

The inquiry was ordered after allegations that leukaemia among children in west Cumbria was caused by radioactive contamination from Sellafield's effluent discharge.

The current issue of *The Lancet* describes a discovery that leukaemia cases diagnosed between 1971 and 1975 on the west coast of Scotland reached a level which gives "the impression of an outbreak."

Doctors examined the incidence of leukaemia at three nuclear power stations in Scotland, but their findings do not in themselves indicate any direct causal relation between radioactive emission from the power stations and an increased incidence of the disease.

Traditional pudding out of favour

Most housewives are unable to make Britain's best known traditional puddings and 60 per cent of children prefer eating convenience desserts after their main meal rather than home-made puddings, according to a Gallup poll published today.

One in four mothers have not made a pudding such as spotted dick, bread and butter pudding or jam roly poly for the family in the past year and, only a quarter of those surveyed knew how to make a traditional plum duff, the poll, commissioned by Lyons Maid says.

A dessert is served by 88 per cent of women with children. Mr David Brown, marketing manager at Lyons Maid, said: "Heavy stodgy puddings have rapidly given way to lighter, more convenient desserts such as ice cream and yoghurt."

Cocktail popularity revives gin sales

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Gin, whose position as the second most popular spirit after whisky has been increasingly threatened by vodka, is making a strong comeback, partly due to the fashion for cocktails.

Last year, gin sales rose by 11 per cent, while vodka sales improved by 4 per cent, a similar rise to that of brandy.

Gin accounts for about 16 per cent of spirit consumption and vodka about 14.5 per cent. Gordons, produced by the Distillers Company, is the leading gin brand, taking about half the market.

Mr Alan Mays-Smith, marketing director of Beefeater label, said that vodka had lost its sales because it had been drunk primarily by 18 to 25-year-olds, who have been squeezed by unemployment. That could also be a factor in

Scotland, where vodka is drunk as a "chaser" with lager. Edinburgh's research also indicates a revived vogue for gin and tonic. Two thirds of gin is drunk that way.

The annual analysis by the Wine and Spirit Association shows that last year liquor sales improved by about 11 per cent. Sales of whisky fell 0.6 per cent but it still accounts for about half of spirits consumption.

Total sales were up 2.8 per cent, the first increase since 1979. But volume is below 1978 levels.

	Duty-paid sales (£m of alcohol)	Vodka
1979	15.34	12.53
1980	14.56	12.53
1981	12.98	12.53
1982	13.32	10.56
1983	13.72	11

George Abbott: The face of experience and (right) the show he is directing.

Music man on his toes at 96

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

"Why did I come to London to do it? Because they asked me to, and I've always enjoyed working, that's why."

On *Your Toes* was last in London in 1937, when two other Abbott shows were also in town.

When it opens for previews next Thursday before a formal opening on June 12, it will be in the vanguard of this year's West End musical boom.

Eighteen musicals will be in London by the summer, and only recently, *West Side Story* - which to his eternal shame Mr Abbott turned down "because I didn't think it any good, they didn't talk like gangsters, they talked like fairy people to me" - reopened in London.

Mr Abbott is virtually unknown outside theatrical circles, but he has a formidable reputation as a "show doctor" producing musicals which, in his own words, "display his hallmarks - pace, humour and a steady level of efficient action."

On *Your Toes*, the story of an American jazz dancer who wants to appear with a Russian ballet, broke new ground for a Broadway musical. "I think it was the first time some one used songs as a way of advancing the story," Mr Abbott said.

After his 10am to 6pm day at the Palace Theatre, Mr Abbott returns to his hotel to read and watch television, and plan the next day's work.

He likes *Cats* and *Evita* among modern musicals. He says: "In the old days, musicals could be as silly as they wanted to be. Now they are not so childish."

Cheshire home

A Victorian country mansion, which was used as the county police headquarters at Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, for more than 20 years, is to become a Cheshire home for the disabled.

Involving £1,300,000 worth of property.

During the trial, in May, 1982, one of the jurors, Mrs Grace Elliott, informed the judge that she had been approached to persuade her to return a "not guilty" verdict and had been offered a bribe of £500.

The trial judge discharged the jury and both Mr Goodwin and Mr Reader were released on bail while investigations took place. Mr Reader failed to answer to bail.

Lord Justice Lawton said yesterday that four jurors had

Telephone watchdog appointed

By Our Financial Correspondent

Professor Bryan Carsberg, of the London School of Economics, was appointed yesterday to head the new Office of Telecommunications which is to protect telephone subscribers' interests, after privatization of British Telecom.

Professor Carsberg, aged 45, will start as the full-time director-general of the office for an initial term of three years, at a salary of between £40,000 and £50,000.

Ofel, which will have 50 full-time staff, has been described by ministers as one of the most powerful statutory consumer bodies to be established.

Professor Carsberg will have the power to change British Telecom's prices if it breaks the terms of its licence and the power to investigate whether it is abusing the near monopoly position of telephone and other telecommunications services it will still enjoy after flotation on the Stock exchange later this year.

Professor Carsberg holds the Arthur Anderson chair of accountancy at the LSE and is director of research at the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Two accused of enticing children

Leslie Loates, aged 41, and Kevin Maher, aged 25, appeared before magistrates at Clerkenwell, north London, yesterday accused of abducting two of the three Islington children found in an Irish wood last week. The two men, both unemployed and of no settled address, were remanded in custody for week.

They are charged with enticing away Denise Boezal and Emma Jane Bishop, both aged 12. A bail application on behalf of Mr Loates was refused.

It was clear that this was a large-scale conspiracy and considerable effort must have been employed to contact these jurors and find out where they lived and their habits," he said.

He added: "However suspicious we are, we have to look at the quality of the evidence, and quality was lacking."

The appeal judges set aside Mr Goodwin's sentence and awarded him costs of the appeal. He was not in court to hear his appeal allowed.

Tax relief unchanged by Budget

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premium of £100 per month gross, could look forward, at age 60, to a tax-free cash sum of £27,044*, plus an annual pension of £8,202*. A retirement bonus could even increase the tax-free cash sum by £11,889* and the annual pension by £3,608*.

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TRADITIONALLY, GREAT PERFORMERS

China will station troops in Hongkong after it regains sovereignty

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman, yesterday publicly criticized two senior members of his governing elite for having said China would not send troops to Hongkong when sovereignty over the territory is transferred from Britain in 1997.

Mr Deng, who was talking to Hongkong-based Chinese reporters, said that Mr Geng Biao and Mr Huang Hua were "talking nonsense" when they said that at discussion groups about a week ago.

Mr Geng is a former Minister of Defence and Mr Huang is a former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is rare for Chinese leaders to criticize their colleagues by name in public, and there is speculation whether some new split in the leadership is indicated.

Senior military commanders are known to have been unhappy with many of Mr Deng's liberalizing policies since the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1976. They may well have objected to the "soft line" over Hongkong taken by Mr Geng and Mr Huang, both of whom are

elderly and now fulfil mainly advisory functions.

Meanwhile, it is reliably understood that the Chinese Government has quietly dropped its insistence on a September deadline for the Anglo-Chinese negotiations over the future of Hongkong.

The British side has never acknowledged the need for such a deadline, especially since recent progress at the talks has been fairly good, with special attention being paid to the question of setting up internal political institutions in Hongkong, to prepare it for the autonomy promised by China when the New Territories lease expires in 1997.

Without making any official statement, some Chinese leaders had leaked their intention not to station troops in Hongkong after the present British garrison of about 8,000 men leaves.

However, this seemed anomalous, as China is to take responsibility for Hongkong's external relations and defence from 1997.

The discussion groups, at which Mr Geng and Mr Huang suggested that no Chinese troops would be sent to

Hongkong, were held about a week ago, and visiting reporters from the Hongkong Chinese-language media picked them up.

Semi-official sources here confirmed that Mr Deng had dismissed his colleagues' remarks as "rubbish", although the Foreign Ministry refused to comment.

The reports of conflicting views among Chinese leaders on the topic have caused anxiety and financial instability in Hongkong, which China is anxious to avoid.

The talks on Hongkong will resume here next week, with the British delegation headed by Sir Richard Evans, the Ambassador.

● **HONGKONG:** Mr Deng's statement was greeted here with surprise and caution (AP reports).

Sir Sze-Yuen Chung, a senior non-government member of Hongkong's Legislative Council, said China had every right to send in troops after it regains sovereignty.

But he said Peking should consider the reaction of Hongkong people to the presence of Chinese soldiers and questioned whether the move was "necessary or wise".



Peacekeepers: Soldiers patrolling the Govandi area of Bombay, which is under curfew.

Bomb blasts as Bombay riots spread

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

The Hindu-Muslim riots spread through Bombay's suburbs yesterday and the police opened fire in the Parel area to disperse a stone-throwing mob. After nine days of violence, the death toll has reached 212.

Bombs also exploded at Mandvi and Paltan Road near a police station. No injuries were reported although the Govern-

ment in Delhi describes the incidents as "stray cases of violence". The situation is obviously worrying Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister. She sent her son, Rajiv, to investigate yesterday.

Mrs Gandhi has said that communal, linguistic and caste differences are being used to sow suspicion and chaos.

In Punjab, an Akali faction, the Talwandi Group, has asked the Akali chief Sant Harchand Longowal, to form a parallel government and not depend on non-violence like the passive resistance campaign to be started by the Akalis on June 3.

Seven daily newspapers in Indore, Madhya Pradesh, failed to carry any editorial protest

against the lawlessness in Punjab where, they say, one of their leading journalists, Romesh Chander, was shot dead a fortnight ago.

In Sikkim, the northernmost state of India, central rule has been imposed and the State Assembly dissolved to "put an end to political uncertainty", the Home Ministry said.

Outcry at Algarve hospitals' standards

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

There is public uproar in Portugal over the lack of hospital facilities in the Algarve, the resort region on the south coast which attracts hundreds of thousands of tourists for six months of the year - particularly from Britain and the other countries of Northern Europe.

Attention has been focused on the gravity of the situation by two recent deaths, which health authorities say could have been avoided with proper medical attention in time.

Portugal's internationally famous bicyclist Joaquim Agostinho died following surgery in Lisbon for head injuries received in a fall from his bicycle during a race in the Algarve. More than 10 hours elapsed between his accident and the operation because two hospitals to which he was taken had no facilities or specialists to attend him. He had to be taken by ambulance to Lisbon, where the operating surgeon said he could have been saved had he been operated on in time.

A young boy, Antonio Iria, died in the Algarve in December of gangrene after his arm had been set by doctors in the Faro hospital. After an investigation, the Ministry of Health suspended four doctors and 20 nurses from their duties, and one of the doctors has been banned from practising in state hospitals.

Health authorities say that the Minister has called for the director of hospitals to examine the situation and submit suggestions for improving the hospitals, especially their emergency services.

The hospital in the Algarve capital Faro is a modern building, but does not have sufficient doctors or nurses. It has been unable to fill three vacancies for neurosurgeons, so within the last year it has had to send 73 cases of concussion to Lisbon.

The Nurses' Association recently submitted a report to medical authorities stating that often there are only one or two nurses to attend 50 patients in the hospital and that doctors sometimes attend as many as 40 patients per day.

The hospital in the popular resort town of Portimao is a dilapidated old building turned over to them 30 years ago by a private charitable institution. It has only 110 beds, which, according to studies made by the Ministry of Health, are only a quarter of what are needed.

Most of the people who go to the Portimao hospital in the summer are tourists from northern Europe where hospital facilities are good. They are shocked by the conditions in the Algarve. Many refuse to be treated there and demand to be sent home for treatment.

The hospital in Lagos has only 61 beds and 15 doctors - only two of whom are on permanent staff. The emergency room has only part-time X-ray service, and the laboratory for making analyses closes at 4.30 in the afternoon. Even worse conditions exist in Albufeira and smaller towns. Although ambulance service is rapid, it lacks equipment to save lives.

Most ambulances have untrained personnel without even a minimum knowledge of first aid. They lack mobile units to treat heart attacks. Often the ambulances waste precious time rushing from hospital to hospital before finding one which is able to admit the patient. There is no regular emergency air service from the Algarve. The hospital depends on the Air Force to fly patients to Lisbon.

Similar conditions exist all over Portugal, except in the cities of Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra. District hospitals lack money, staff and equipment. Doctors don't want to go into the countryside; 80 per cent of the doctors live and work in the three big cities.

Leftist says Alfonsin will not yield on Falklands

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Argentina will not sign a formal cease-of-hostilities agreement with Britain, a left-wing politician who met President Alfonsin as part of a round of political talks has said here.

Senior Jorge Abelardo Ramos, leader of the fringe-left Popular Front, said he had urged President Alfonsin to "continue the demand for the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands" by all peaceful means, and that he received in return an assurance that Argentina would not sign an agreement formally putting an end to the 1982 war over the islands.

Senior Ramos also said that President Alfonsin promised him that Argentina would not sign nuclear non-proliferation treaties aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. The Government has not commented on Mr Ramos's account of the meeting, nor given its own version of events. President Alfonsin is holding meetings with leaders of all opposition parties in an effort to find backing for his policies.

Senior Ramos is an historian known here for his nationalism and dramatic political claims. His party, which received less than 1 per cent of the vote in national elections last October, advocates the non-payment of Argentina's foreign debt. It favoured a military build-up immediately after the Falklands War, and urged the present Government to build a nuclear submarine "as a marvellous weapon to defend our sovereignty in the South Atlantic".

President Alfonsin's talks with opposition leaders began last Monday.



President Alfonsin: Meeting leaders.

Egyptian campaign ends in violence

From Christopher Walker, Cairo

The most open election campaign in the chequered 60-year history of the Egyptian Parliament has ended with violence on the streets of an overcrowded Cairo suburb, and a concerted smear campaign in the state-controlled press against the main opposition party, the New Wafd, which includes a number of Muslim fundamentalists.

The outcome of tomorrow's poll is being keenly awaited by Western governments, which see it as the first test of public opinion since President Mubarak took power in 1981 after the murder of President Sadat. Foreign diplomats will be paying close attention to the Government's promise that there will be no vote rigging.

Officials disclosed yesterday that seven policemen were injured, one seriously, and 23 Wafd supporters, including a former member of the National Assembly, were arrested after clashes in the early hours of Thursday, when a mob of 250 went on the rampage after a rally in the poor Sayeda Zeinab quarter.

I was one of the few reporters who had earlier attended the Wafd rally, at which voters expressed outspoken criticism of the inertia of the ruling National Democratic Party, which is led by President Mubarak. Because of ballot-fixing by his predecessor in 1979 the party holds more than 90 per cent of the parliamentary seats.

The riot did not begin until 1.00am when the crowd began to attack police with stones and shout anti-government slogans. The Cairo daily newspaper, *Al-Ahram*, reported that the former deputy, Mr Olwi Hafez, was defiant during seven hours of questioning, telling the police at one point: "I will not stop until I have turned this into a civil war".

It was the second clash between the security forces and supporters of the Wafd, which is an uneasy alliance between conservatives, including Coptic Christians, and backers of the illegal Muslim Brotherhood who want to see full Islamic law brought into Egypt.

In Alexandria, Egypt's second largest city, police with batons broke up a Wafd rally last week just before its elderly leader, the former Interior Minister, Mr Fuad Seragaddin, was due to



President Mubarak: Inertia of party attacked.

speak. They dismantled a large tent in which the meeting was taking place.

Later Mr Seragaddin, who was imprisoned during Mr Sadat's last political purge, sent a protest telegram to President Mubarak, claiming that the action of the security forces had been "a flagrant transgression of the freedom of assembly which destroys the foundations of government assertions of impartiality and honesty in supervising the campaign".

The frequency with which the Wafd (whose speakers include the President's elder brother) had been attacked in the semi-official Cairo newspapers has been taken as an indication that, with polling only 24 hours away, the Government is worried about its vote-catching potential.

This week, the Cairo paper, *Al Gomhuria*, carried a story quoting Egyptian peasants who claimed they had been mistreated by Mr Seragaddin on his former country estate. It was alleged that a veterinary clinic for the animals had been opened there, but no clinic for poor Egyptians.

Yesterday the attack was taken up by *Al-Ahram*, which devoted much of its front page to a bizarre exposé, complete with copies of ageing confidential US documents, which purported to show that before the 1952 revolution Wafd had been prepared to negotiate for an alliance with the United States.

In tomorrow's poll NPD is facing a challenge from four opposition groups, each of which has to secure at least 8 per cent of the national vote before being permitted to send a delegation to the new Parliament. This new election law has been much criticized during the campaign.

Canal route short-cut to Danube

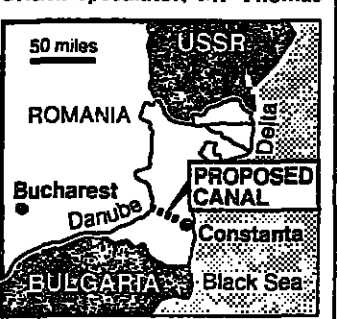
The dream of many nineteenth century speculators and at least one twentieth-century dictator will be realised today when a 40-mile canal shortening the journey from the Danube to the Black Sea is opened in Romania.

The opening ceremony, which is being attended by President Nicolae Ceausescu and other high ranking Romanian politicians, is expected to be heralded in Romania as a milestone in Balkan history.

Involving the removal of 300 million cubic metres of earth and stone, several important archaeological remains and at least one mosque, the canal cost over £1.25bn.

But the idea behind this, the largest engineering project undertaken in Romanian history, goes back to the days shortly after the Napoleonic wars when Austrian speculators tried in vain to obtain Turkish permission to build a canal at an estimated cost of £500,000.

It was only in 1855 that a British speculator, Mr Thomas



Wilson, managed to persuade the Turks to approve the scheme, although the plans had to be shelved as a result of the successful clearing of the Danube delta at Sulina.

But the idea was revived this century with enthusiasm by Hitler in the 1930s as part of a master plan.

Today, in the grip of an economic crisis, and facing chronic shortages of basic foodstuffs, Romania, which once had the most successful agricultural economy in the Balkans, desperately needs to benefit from the increase in trade such a link can offer.

But Western observers are sceptical both about the progress of work along the canal and about whether the Romanians will recoup their enormous investment.

Catalans defend their leader

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

270bn pesetas (more than £1.2bn).

He emphasized that the public prosecutor has acted independently in bringing embezzlement and forgery charges against 25 former directors of the bank.

Senor Gonzalez challenged "any responsible politician" to state publicly whether in government he would have tried to "cover up" the matter or let the courts clarify whether criminal acts lay behind the bank crash.

"This Government, in the case of Banca Catalana and in any other, will opt for clarification," he said.

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Managua bows to demand from opposition for extended poll campaign

The Sandinista Government in Nicaragua has accepted demands from the opposition to extend the campaign period leading up to elections on November 4.

The Supreme Electoral Council, appointed by the Government to supervise the elections, agreed to a campaign lasting three months instead of the two months it originally proposed.

But its president, Señor Mariano Fiallos, said that a two-year-old state of emergency severely restricting political activity was unlikely to be lifted at an early date because of the increasingly intense war against US-backed rebels.

Parties have from now until July 25 to register their candidates for President, Vice-President and a 90-seat National Assembly. Voters will be registered during four days from July 27 and the campaign will begin on August 8. It closes on October 31, four days before polling.

Opposition groups argued that two months were not long enough to put their views across to voters after nearly five years of virtually one-party politics.

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

under the Sandinista Front, during which time they have not had access to radio or television.

Centre and right-wing parties have hinted strongly that, despite the latest concession, they may refuse to take part in the elections unless conditions for free political activity are created soon.

The emergency law, under which the press is censored and open-air political rallies by the opposition are prohibited, expires at the end of this month. But officials have indicated that it will be reinstated, though perhaps with some modifications.

Western diplomats in Nicaragua say the credibility of the elections abroad depends largely on the widest possible participation. While some governments, such as France and Spain, are urging opposition parties to take part, many diplomats say that as long as the state of emergency remains in force it will be difficult not to sympathise with a boycott.

The secretary of the Council of State, Sub-Commandant Rafael Solís, who represents the

armed forces, said: "The climate of crisis in which the country is living makes an early end to the state of emergency inappropriate."

Señor Fiallos said he had been given to understand in talks with the Sandinista junta that it would be lifted by the end of July at the latest, provided the security situation did not deteriorate.

Sandinista officials said the Government was anxious to create conditions which would persuade all opposition parties to take part, but that aggression sponsored by the United States had intensified since elections were announced.

One official said the Reagan Administration was "actively encouraging an atmosphere of abstentionism" while making an obvious effort to ensure that lifting the emergency law was impossible from a security point of view.

A high-ranking Sandinista official said the law may eventually be lifted except in the war zones. He pointed out that the state of emergency in El Salvador was not lifted until two days before recent presidential elections.

Hard-line Salvadorean officers are dismissed

From John Carlin, San Salvador

The Salvadorean Army high command has announced the dismissal of two high-ranking officers, both politically committed right-wingers, and both implicated in human rights abuses for many years.

Colonel Nicolás Carranza has been removed as head of the Treasury Police, the most feared of El Salvador's internal security organizations.

With Colonel Carranza goes Lieutenant-Colonel Mario Denis Moran, whom American officials have always suspected of being behind the murder of two US American labour advisers in January, 1981. Colonel Moran, a shrewd, ice-cold man, apparently sealed his fate when, against the orders of the high command, he set about a campaign of political intimidation before the recent presidential elections.

But Colonel Carranza is the more important figure of the two. At 51, he has been something of a godfather figure in the Salvadorean Army. He is respected and feared, even by his fellow officers.

He has made little attempt in recent years to hide his sympathies for Major Roberto D'Aubuisson's extreme right-wing party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance. Investigations in the past six months have yielded a great deal of

evidence that it is not Major D'Aubuisson but Colonel Carranza who is the real mastermind behind El Salvador's notorious death squads.

Colonel Carranza is an urbane, intelligent, an excellent speaker of English. The only time this correspondent met him was at a French restaurant in San Salvador. "Hello, pleased to meet you. My name's Nicky Carranza of the controversial Treasury Police," he said, an ironic twinkle in his eye.

The Army has sent him into the classic Latin American "diplomatic exile" as military attaché in El Salvador's West German Embassy in Bonn. He ought to know how to thrive socially in a European setting better than most Salvadorean Army officers.

Nevertheless, Colonel Carranza flew into a rage, apparently, banging his fist on the table when the armed forces Chief of Staff, Colonel Adolfo Blandon, told him that he was to clear his desk at the Treasury Police building. Colonel Moran is apparently bound for a defence college just outside Washington.

The two are among the most high profile of the Salvadorean Army's more notorious elements.

Reagan wins - and loses

From Mohsin Ali Washington

President Reagan has won one battle with Congress but lost another in his drive to give additional military aid to Central America. The House of Representatives has approved by 267 votes to 154 his request for an additional \$61.7m (£45m) in emergency military assistance for El Salvador.

But the House on Thursday voted 241 to 177 to cut off funds for the rebels fighting the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua. The President had wanted \$21m for the CIA to help the rebels.

Both provisions were attached to a \$1bn supplemental spending bill for fiscal 1984. The bill will now be considered by the Senate.

The President had threatened to veto the measure if the aid for the Nicaraguan rebels was deleted. A leading Republican Senate aide said it was unclear what would happen next. Congress is now in recess for 10 days.

The vote on urgent military aid for El Salvador reflected a dramatic change in attitude in the House after the persuasive appeal for help of President-elect José Napoleón Durán during his Washington visit this week.

Howe sees Britain as European front runner

From Diana Geddes Paris

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, insisted in Paris yesterday on Britain's wholehearted commitment to Europe, and said that any idea of a two-speed Europe of sheep and goats was absurd.

Commenting on President Mitterrand's speech to the European Parliament on Thursday, Sir Geoffrey said he did not believe that the French President's comments on the possibility of a Europe of diverse speeds or "variable geometry" were intended to suggest the fragmentation of Europe into different classes, nor did he believe that they were directed primarily against Britain, as some commentators had suggested.

Furthermore, if there were any question of a two-speed, two-class Europe, Britain would make certain that it was in the van rather than the rear. Britain was making the running in several areas in the Community, he maintained.

It was fanciful to believe that Europe could go ahead without the fullest participation of Britain, he said. What Britain wanted was a high-speed Europe.

On the other hand, he agreed with the concept of "variable geometry" if that meant that different groups might become involved in different community projects at different times. That was sensible, and was happening already, as on projects such as Airbus.

Turning to Mitterrand's call for a more restricted use of public funds in the Community, Sir Geoffrey thought it made sense to abide by the existing rules, which called for majority voting in many places and for unanimity in others. He did not feel that there was any strong disposition to change the so-called Luxembourg Compromise, as established by France itself.

Sir Geoffrey, who had come to France for the informal meeting of European foreign ministers at Salon-de-Provence this weekend, was talking to journalists after delivering a speech to the Franco-British Chamber of Commerce in which he expounded in detail the reasons for Britain's commitment to Europe, how it saw its present role, and its hopes for future progress.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, was also in Paris yesterday at the invitation of M. Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the French Socialist Party, for a meeting of heads of European socialist parties before another meeting of the same leaders in Brussels on June 1.

● Kinnock view: Before leaving for Paris to meet President Mitterrand and other European Socialist leaders, Mr Kinnock politely detached himself and the Labour Party from the President's apparent endorsement of the idea of European political union (Julian Haviland writes).

It was fair and reasonable that the President should be issuing a new agenda, he said, and it was encouraging that there should be a movement for change. But he was against "imposed supranationalism".

But Mr Edward Heath said in a BBC radio interview: "We really must learn the lesson of 1950 when the Labour government refused to take part in the original discussions about the formulation of the coal and steel community." After that it had taken 20 years of hard negotiation before Britain joined the Community.

Bonn bounces back to denounce unions and defend amnesty

300,000 may be laid off by strikes

From Michael Binyon Bonn

No breakthrough was in sight yesterday after many hours of negotiation between union leaders and employers, as the engineering strike continued to spread.

On the second day of talks in Stuttgart between IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, representing 2.5 million members, and Gesamtmetall, the employers' federation, the atmosphere remained tense. There were few signs of compromise on either side on the question of a shorter working week.

The total of about 250,000 people made idle by the strikes is expected to swell to 300,000 next week, if the employers carry out their threat to enforce

lockouts in the Frankfurt area as well.

There were sharp exchanges between the Government and opposition in Parliament yesterday over the decision by the Federal Labour Office not to grant unemployment benefit to car workers who had been laid off. The trade union federation said yesterday it would back IG Metall's challenge in court to that ruling.

The Social Democrats accused the office of abandoning the traditional neutral position it took in industrial disputes and deciding in favour of the employers. They said this was part of an overall government attempt to reverse the political developments of the past 15 years and weaken the trade unions.

Herr Norbert Blum, Minister of Labour, rejected the accusations, and government supporters accused the unions of waging a political fight and striving for a different society and a different republic. They again called on the Social Democrats to disown remarks by the leader of the printers' union that strike action had not been taken against newspapers supporting the union's position. IG Druck, the militant printers' union, yesterday called out the largest number of its members so far in another day of action against publishers. Newspapers throughout the country will be unable to produce their large and profitable Saturday editions.

Talks are to continue over

the weekend in an attempt to settle West Germany's worst bout of industrial trouble since 1978. On Monday, a huge demonstration by metalworkers is planned in Bonn, and some members of the Social Democratic Party, who have encouraged the unions to hold out for a 35-hour week, are expected to speak at the rally. The strike will be two weeks old tomorrow.

The Government's is also troubled by the continuing political row over its abortive plan to grant an amnesty to about 3,000 businessmen and politicians accused of evading taxes on political donations.

During a heated debate in Parliament yesterday, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader, accused Chancellor

Kohl of trying to abrogate the principle of equality before the law.

Government speakers accused the opposition of hypocrisy and Herr Kohl insisted he would not allow an ordinary citizen who had contributed to his party's funds with a clear conscience to be sent to prison for it.

The Government was forced to withdraw its proposal two weeks ago when the Free Democrats refused to support the amnesty. Several speakers on the government side expressed doubts about the plan during the debate, but the Government won a comfortable majority of 46 for its motion that donations to political parties were neither forbidden nor morally questionable.

EEC herring share-out disputed by Norway

Oslo (Reuters) - A European Community decision to share out 155,000 tonnes of herring could put an end to cooperation over fishing in the North Sea between Community countries and Norway. Mr Thor Listau, Norwegian Minister of Fisheries said.

The decision taken by Community ministers late on Thursday had violated agreements on the administration of fish resources in the North Sea, he told Reuters. The quotas had been fixed despite the failure of talks with Norway on how to split a total of 230,000 tonnes for the whole year.

Norway strongly protested against the unilateral decision and is to ask for negotiations to reopen.

Crocker sees Pik Botha

Johannesburg - Dr Chester Crocker, President Reagan's Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, held talks here yesterday with Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, and then travelled to Lusaka, the Zambian capital, to meet President Kaunda. (Michael Hornsby writes).

His visit shrouded in secrecy, has aroused speculation of some new move on Namibia before the trip to Europe of Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister.

Emigré 'sent Russia parts'

New York (Reuters) - A Soviet Jewish emigré, Yul Giefman, was indicted yesterday on charges of attempting to export high-technology computer parts to the Soviet Union via a company in West Germany.

Giefman, aged 31, also known as u. j. e. e. was arrested last week. According to a customs official he emigrated from the Soviet Union a decade ago and now has Israeli and Canadian citizenship.

Sun flare-up

Cape Canaveral (AP) - Solar Max, the US satellite retrieved and repaired by space shuttle astronauts on April 11, has recorded one of the six largest flare eruptions ever seen on the Sun. Space Agency scientists reported. Checks on the satellite are being delayed so it can go on recording.

Museum duped

Fort Worth, Texas (Reuters) - The Kimball Art Museum of Fort Worth has learnt that one of its most popular exhibits, a twelfth century French Romanesque church apse, purchased for \$350,000 in 1971, is a fake. Tests showed the frescoes on it were painted about 50 years ago.

Liberian held

Boston (APF) - Charles Taylor, aged 36, former director-general of Liberia's General Services Agency, was arrested here accused of transferring nearly \$1m in Liberian Government funds to a personal bank account in New York.

China non-stop

Canberra (AP) - Australia and China will begin direct flights between the two countries starting in September to help strengthen economic and cultural ties. Travellers presently go through Hongkong.

Pretoria allows freed ANC man to leave

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr David Kitson, the member of the high command of the banned African National Congress who was released on May 11 after more than 19 years in Pretoria Central prison, has been granted a permit by the Department of Internal Affairs, enabling him to leave South Africa.

The permit is necessary because Mr Kitson, who was jailed for 20 years in December 1964, on charges of sabotage has South African and British nationality. He was told yesterday to collect it on Monday. He was also told he could keep his South African citizenship.

Remission of sentence for political or security crimes became possible only about two years ago. Had it been available earlier, Mr Kitson could have hoped, with good behaviour, to have had his sentence cut by up to a quarter instead of merely seven months.

Solti quits 'Ring' production

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

The conductor, Sir Georg Solti, surprised the opera world yesterday by withdrawing from the second year of Sir Peter Hall's production of Wagner's *Ring at Bayreuth*.

Sir Peter's first-year cycle, on the centenary of Wagner's death, was greeted by boos and cheers at its opening last summer, although Sir Georg received a better reception after an uneasy start.

A joint statement from the conductor and the festival administration said yesterday that his withdrawal from the cycle, which begins in July, was for medical reasons.

"It has become clear that Sir Georg Solti is unable to continue his most demanding workload without an extended summer break", the statement said. "This had been confirmed by medical advice. For this reason, he has asked Herr Wolfgang, the composer's grandson and festival director, to release him from the planned engagement as conductor of the *Ring* cycle at the Bayreuth Festival. Sir Georg greatly regrets having to make this decision."

Sir Peter, who was in final rehearsals for his production of *Figaro*, which opens the Glyndebourne Festival on Monday, declined to comment on the announcement, which deprives the Bayreuth production of its most acclaimed performer.

Sir Georg's place will be



Sir Georg: Crucial to the cycle's success.

taken by the young general music director of Bremen, Peter Schneider, who was to have conducted *The Flying Dutchman* at Bayreuth this summer. The festival has yet to announce what will happen next year, which was due to be the last in the three-year cycle of productions involving Sir Peter and Sir Georg.

Yesterday's edition of the leading German newspaper, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, described the news as almost a catastrophe for the festival organizers (Michael Binyon writes). "This is terrible news for Bayreuth, for the energy of the youthful and fresh 70-year-

old conductor in 1983 was what saved the... event which had caused such controversy with the production by Peter Hall and the half-fancifulized and half-fancifulized decor of William Dudley," the paper's theatre and music critic, Joachim Kaiser, wrote.

"That Solti, the main figure in the *Ring* production which was accompanied by many a fault in the singing and false starts, should now pull out of the three-man leadership with the help of a doctor's certificate, is for Wolfgang Wagner, who in 1983 made far too great a claim on the critical public, almost a catastrophe."

Channon draws a blank on Sakharovs

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Paul Channon, the Minister for Trade, expressed British concern over the fate of Dr Andrei Sakharov during talks in Moscow this week, but was given no assurances that Dr Sakharov and his wife were alive and well.

Mr Channon, who began talks on Monday, said yesterday that he had raised the Sakharov case with Mr Nikolai Patolichev, the Soviet Trade Minister. Mr Patolichev had replied that the case was purely a matter for the Soviet authorities.

Dr Sakharov, Russia's best known dissident, went on

hunger strike on May 2 and was removed from his home in Gorky several days later. Many western leaders have expressed fears for his life, as have Dr Sakharov's relatives in the West. His wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, has also been confined to Gorky and is also on hunger strike.

The Kremlin has given the impression that it is indifferent to western public opinion and is prepared to let the Sakharovs die. Mr Channon said he thought the Russians understood Western concern.

Mr Channon, who held talks

against the background of a large British trade deficit with the Soviet Union, said the Russians had promised to restore direct dialling between London and Moscow to help British businessmen. Soviet officials told him that direct dialling, introduced for the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980, had proved inadequate for commercial use and had been withdrawn for technical improvements.

Mr Channon said the fact that the Soviet side in the annual Anglo-Soviet Joint Commission had been charged

for the first time by Mr Patolichev himself was an encouraging sign. The Soviet delegation was formerly led by Mr Yuri Brezhnev, Deputy minister and son of the late President.

Western help in modernising outdated Soviet industrial plant appeared to be a priority. Mr Channon visited Kiev as well as Moscow.

Britain is only seventh in the league of Russia's western trading partners, last year Britain had a trading deficit of £475m.

6 Intuitively we do not equate a fertilized human egg with a hamster or a piece of mouse tissue

Let the law take on the test-tube

by Ian Kennedy

You cannot put genes back into bottles. You can, however, try to make sure that the genes do not go around granting any old wish. You can give the genes some rules.

In vitro fertilization, as a method of dealing with infertility, is probably with us to stay. But we are still just about able to ask whether the possibilities created by IVF should become practice. I say just about because theory is rapidly becoming reality, and reality has the habit of becoming practice.

For some time such debate as there was about where it was all leading us was of the simplest kind. Medical scientists were harbingers of a Brave New World. Cautious commentators were Luddites. Researchers invoked "the right to know". Critics invoked the Third Reich. In the middle was the general response of "Gee whiz", coupled with centre-page photographs of mother and child (or, more recently, children). Reports from a number of working parties have raised the level of debate, but not surprisingly, have shown considerable disagreement. The Warnock report will undoubtedly be no exception.

In effect, then, the debate is just beginning. And we ought not to be hurried into making hasty decisions by the doctor or researcher anxious to get on with things. Helping the children or adding to our understanding of immunology are noble aims. But they have no claim to paramountcy among our aims if we find the moral price of pursuing them too high.

Two issues stand out as particularly taxing: the use of a woman's womb to bring to term the fertilized egg of a couple, and the use of embryos for research. On womb-leasing (sometimes called surrogate motherhood), there are two main points. First, the fundamental moral question must be whether the procedure could harm the interests of the future child, rather than whether it satisfies the wishes of the couple to have a family, or whether the woman voluntarily and knowingly agrees to it.

Second, it must not be thought that the procedure, if permitted, will necessarily be limited to situations in which the woman in the couple cannot bear her own child. It would clearly be attractive to some women not to have to go through pregnancy. Womb-leasing could dramatically challenge cultural perceptions of attitudes to the family and familial responsibilities.

I wish to concentrate on research on embryos. I do so because it makes us confront an issue which is basic to much of the thinking about IVF and which goes to the heart of our humanity. Doctors commonly fertilize more eggs than they subsequently implant in the woman. May they conduct research on these "spare" embryos? At present, we are told, they are not doing so, until some moral guidance is offered. To ask whether they may is to ask the moral status of such an embryo. Another and arresting way of putting it is, what if anything, is the difference between an early embryo and a hamster?

What may legitimately be done with embryos "in need"? This is not some factual inquiry concerning "when life begins". The inquiry is as follows: granted that the researcher has this entity (and I use this abstract term intentionally), and granted that its coming into being as an entity and its ceasing to exist as an entity involve a process with no sure beginning or end, what are the characteristics we deem it relevant for the entity to have, so as to have some moral claim to respect, or so that we have some moral duty to it?

In answering this question, it may be conceded that whatever claims it has (or duties we owe it) may increase as it progresses towards that

point at which its claim to respect, and usually protection, is greatest. This may be when it has been born alive, and does not fall into that class of severely handicapped babies whom we may think it morally right to allow to die.

If this entity's claims on us become greater as time goes on, it follows that the claims of others, or our perceived duties to others whose circumstances are closely associated with the entity, though they may still outweigh the entity's claims, will have to be shown to be increasingly strong.

The point in the development of the entity at which it begins to make a claim to protection on us has then to be chosen. It is, of course, a choice, a selection of a significant point. One view is that it should be that point at which the entity takes on some minimal quality of humanness. Since we are here talking of a moral commitment, we could say that this is a matter of faith, or an inarguable premise. This would block further argument. But, if reasons are to be offered to justify choosing one point against another, the reasons must be defensible.

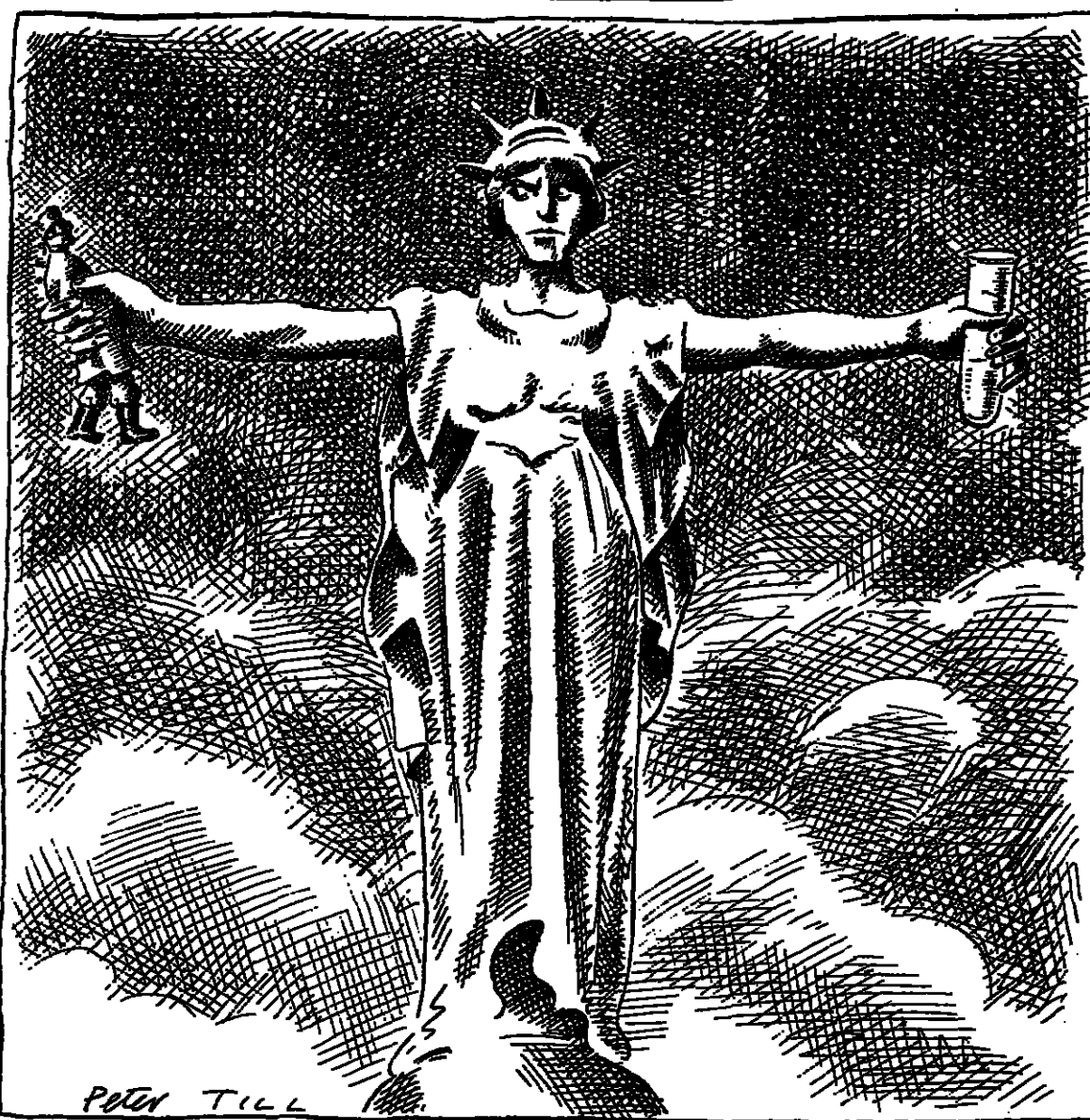
Of the various reasoned arguments offered, the one which at present attracts most attention is that, in choosing the significant point, we should analogize from the definition of death. Dr Robert Edwards, in particular, favours this approach. After all, the definition of death is, in effect, a statement about life, since it is concerned with determining when those factors and qualities which amount to humanness are absent, such that the person may be pronounced dead, though, of course, the organism continues to live in parts.

If we except, as relevant criteria for determining death, the irreversible absence of pulse and respiration and the capacity for consciousness and sentience, then it could be said that there is an element of symmetry, and that it is rationally defensible to use the first appearance of these faculties as the beginning of humanness. It would then be a matter of technical expertise to discover when these faculties, particularly those associated with sentience, were developed, although it would still call for a choice as to what stage of development was sufficient.

No human life should be used as a means to an end

On such a basis for analysing the acquisition of a minimal quality of humanness, and its gradual development thereafter, it could be argued that after the relevant developmental stage was reached (e.g. 25+ days of embryonic life), the entity can be called human. Once called human, it has some claim to respect and protection, though not, as we have seen, an absolute claim.

On such a notion of humanness, would it be licit to conduct experiments once the embryo had reached the relevant stage of development? Some would say that, even though it has a claim to respect and protection, research which could enhance understanding and/or improve the health of lot of others, could still be justified on some utilitarian basis. I find this argument unpalatable. It involves violating what many would see as a fundamental principle - that we may not use humans as means to an end, but must respect them as ends in themselves. This would mean that once the entity was judged to have even the most limited form of humanness it would be entitled to respect and protection from being the object of research.



Does it follow that research on entities that have not reached that stage of development is morally permissible? All the working parties that have reported so far have suggested it should be permissible. I ask you to suspend judgment for a while. I shall divide the question into two parts.

If the development of the entity that is now available for research has not been facilitated by the doctor with the primary intention of using it for research purposes, then prima facie there may be no objection in principle to its being used for research. Its availability would be fortuitous and, as with tissue available after abortion, it could be said that it is justifiable to take advantage of such a fortuitous occurrence so as to enhance knowledge and improve treatment of others.

But what of the situation in which the development of the entity available for research has been facilitated by the doctor (or research scientist) with the primary intention of using it for research and then discarding it? Here there may be considerable difficulty in condoning such research.

Any moral objection may at first sight seem hard to defend, if it is granted that the entity in question has not developed to the stage at which it acquires characteristics consonant with a current view of humanness. But, in reaching any moral judgment, I am concerned with the intention of the moral agent, the researcher. If the intention is, as stipulated, to facilitate the development of an entity only so as to do research, then it is proper to inquire whether this intention is morally defensible.

Clearly to some people, there would be few problems, since it cannot be difficult to argue that the benefits to be gained from such research outweigh any costs, particularly because the entity does not have any of the characteristics of humanness, and is, in other words, of no more moral worth than a hamster or a piece of mouse tissue.

But such an analysis is far from satisfactory. More compelling may be those arguments which would suggest the research is morally wrong because the intention of the researcher is morally repugnant. In arriving at such a conclusion, it is important to notice at the outset that our genuine and conscience-researching agonizing over the issue arises precisely because we do not equate a fertilized human egg with a hamster or a piece of mouse tissue. If we did, there would be no debate.

But why is it morally repugnant? Let us take the argument in stages. The first point to notice is that the doctor or researcher facilitated the development of more embryos than were needed for implanting in the woman. The doctor or researcher could have settled for one or two embryos, but chose not to do so. Had he done so, the question of what to do with the "spare" embryos would not have arisen.

Second, the doctor has deliberately chosen not to implant the "spare" embryos. There was a time when IVF continually failed to produce any pregnancy. Then the procedure was improved and successful implantation is now a real possibility. So, in the case of research, what the doctor has chosen to do is to deny this entity the possibility of developing further, so that he can do research on it. By his

intervention, therefore, he has caused it to be used and, thereby, to be caused to cease to exist. This can be asserted to be morally wrong.

The moral wrongness cannot, of course, be based simply on the fact that a choice was made not to implant it, although some seem to be content to rest on this. They argue that this is another example of hubris, in that man chooses which entity shall continue to live (or join the lottery which may result in birth), and which shall not. But, such an argument is question-begging, in that it is only hubris or morally wrong if the entity chosen not to live deserves greater moral respect than such a choice represents.

Potentiality: a valid hypothesis despite scientific objections

The argument must lie elsewhere. Some rely on the idea that although the entity lacks what have been advanced as the necessary features of humanness, so as to allow it to have a claim to protection, it does have a certain feature which sets it apart. This is the potentiality to become human.

One form of this potentiality argument is, however, hard to sustain. What has to be argued is that the mother's egg, once fertilized, has acquired the necessary and sufficient characteristics, namely its genetic coding, which will allow it, without more, to become human. The difficulty with this position is that the evidence does not bear it

Scientists will point to examples of embryonic development without fertilization, (such as the hydatidiform mole) and to genetic changes subsequent to fertilization. Also the fertilized egg will need a sympathetic womb, such that its mere existence does not entail that it has the necessary and sufficient conditions for development to humanness.

There is, however, an alternative form of the potentiality argument which may be sustainable. To assert that something has the potentiality to develop into something else is not necessarily to assert that it has the necessary and sufficient conditions to do so. It may merely mean that it has a good chance of becoming that thing, that it has the opportunity to do so. In the context of the fertilized egg, it means that it meets certain criteria, it has the necessary genetic material to enable it to participate in the lottery which nature contrives for the continuation of existence until birth.

The exceptional cases, such as development without fertilization, can then be discounted as exceptions which prove the rule. They do not embarrass this form of potentiality, since it does not rest on the notion of necessary and sufficient conditions. Equally, that the fertilized egg may not succeed in nature's lottery, or that nature contrives to waste many such eggs, are not arguments against this form of potentiality, for the following reason.

We would not argue that everything which occurs naturally is necessarily good, otherwise killing would be even more widespread. Indeed, it is the chosen aim of medical science to allow man to come to terms with nature rather than be subject to its whims. Thus, it follows that just because something happens naturally it is no good argument for causing it to happen by man's intervention, when we have the choice to act otherwise.

This form of the potentiality argument would still leave open the question whether the fertilized egg, being only potentially human, could make a claim on us for protection, and whether the claim was so strong as to make research on it morally wrong. One way of responding, which may demonstrate the plausibility of the argument, is to notice the fact that we are sufficiently concerned and exercised about the early embryo to feel the need to justify our behaviour towards it. If it were the moral equivalent of a hamster, our concern would be less, or of a different order. The reason may well lie precisely in the fact that it has the potential to be human, regardless of whether it can or will realize it.

The argument can be tested another way. Let us accept for the moment the minimum criterion of humanness now commanding agreement, namely the capacity for sentience, or the development of the central nervous system. Let us further imagine that a technique was developed which could inhibit or prevent the development of the brain or nervous system, but otherwise allowed for normal development of the embryo. Would it then be morally licit to experiment on such embryos, intentionally crippling so that they never meet the criterion of humanness? The response would undoubtedly be one of moral outrage. On analysis, such outrage would be seen to rest on the wrongness of interference with the potentiality of the embryo to develop further.

Quite apart from arguments about potentiality, there is another reason why research on early embryos, in the circumstances I have outlined, may be said to be morally wrong. This rests on the proposition that there is something special, something commanding moral respect, in

human reproductive products. Sperm and ova have traditionally been the object of moral concern and respect. They must not be wasted or misused. Even more powerful than this is the respect due when an ovum is fertilized by the sperm.

These then are arguments about the moral status of early embryos. They have awkward consequences for those who wish to do research on embryos. They force the conclusion that research on embryos is never morally permissible. It has been argued in reply that since the "spare" embryos have become available, it would be quite wrong not to use them for the purposes of research, to advance the state of knowledge, and to assist in understanding and caring for those embryos which have been or will, in the future, be implanted.

Self-regulation or guidelines are not enough

Two replies are available. The first is that the utilitarian calculus is not so easy. Much depends on the weight you attach to the interests of the embryo and what the protection of those interests may represent as a statement about our commitment to respect for humanness, or the capacity for humanness. To prefer the interests of future children, or science, against those of a minuscule entity, just because it is minuscule and immensely vulnerable, is to assume what has to be proved, that the embryo's interests, because it is minuscule, are worth less. The second argument would be that, of course, utilitarianism is not the only basis for moral analysis.

There still remains the question of whether any type of regulation should be laid down and, if so, what the form and content should be. As to form, the options range from professional conscience, to professional self-regulation, to generally agreed guidelines, to appropriately drafted law. Because of the importance of the questions at stake, that they represent a statement of society's concern for humanness, and because of doubts as to whether the scientific community can adequately restrain itself, I would argue that, whatever moral view be adopted, regulation is called for, and that law must be the appropriate regulatory mechanism.

If the law is to command respect (and therefore obedience), it must not stray too far from the collective conscience of society. If the sense of moral outrage were widely enough felt and strong enough, this would provide an additional ground, over and above any reasoned arguments, to outlaw research on embryos.

One conclusion is reached that research on embryos should be outlawed, does this mean that any "spare" embryos must merely be discarded? It does not. Instead, the arguments already advanced concerning the moral claims of the embryo and the moral wrongness of creating the circumstances in which we have to choose which embryo should continue to live, suggest otherwise. The creation of "spare" embryos should not be facilitated in the first place. This would mean that the woman would have to content herself with the 16 per cent chance of pregnancy associated with the taking, fertilizing and implanting of one egg at a time.

This, however, is the price which she must pay if any other course is morally objectionable.

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Pointless

The teams have finally emerged for the quarter-final stages of the Benson and Hedges cricket tournament after the series of arcane computations that are needed when teams finish level on points. They have a more direct solution to such problems in Ireland. The All-Ireland knock-out competition does away with such niceties as points. When weather prevents a game of cricket to decide who is the mightier, the sides trudge out into the middle in the pouring rain, and all eleven men on each side take it in turns to bowl a ball at the ungarded stumps. The match is decided on the number of hits, and if they are equal, they start all over again. Once the Leinster captain, fearing such an ordeal, took his team out for a practice shoot-out. In 35 attempts, the stumps were struck three times. In the two seasons of the competition, the ultimate solution has, sadly, been used but twice.

Boxing ball

The Times sports desk football predictions competition has clearly shown the advantages of inside lore and specialist knowledge. The competition was won by boxing correspondent Srikumar - "that's the game with the round ball, isn't it?" - Sen, by about half a length from the racing editor, John Karter. John is said to be "guttured" by the result.

Handy advice

Being a fully paid-up member of the wicketkeeper's trade union, I am always pleased to see recognition that wicketkeepers are by far the most important people in the game, and so I am applauding the announcement by Gordon's Gin, that it will continue to sponsor the wicketkeeper of the month and wicketkeeper of the year awards. I am also pleased to see that David Lemmon has



SPORTING DIARY

brought out a book, *The Great Hicketkeepers*, which includes some immensely salient advice which I won't be taking up. He tells us that Herbert Strudwick used to recommend keepers: "Rinse your hands in the chamber-pot every day. The urine hardens them wonderfully."

Playing politics

Graham Taylor, the Watford manager, has acquired an unexpected soul-mate in Lesley Adela of the 300 Group. Taylor managed the impossible in bringing Watford from obscurity to the first division and Wembley. Lesley Adela confides: "often feel about the same, trying to take the number of women in Parliament from 25 to 300."

Photo-finish

The Times recently published a romantic picture of a string of tired horses and their tired



riders returning from the gallops in Newmarket. Now the Jockey Club has been asking us whose string it shows, because the bad lads on top had illegally undone the cinchstraps of their protective headgear. We couldn't help. Our photographer has no idea which horses they were. They just made a nice pattern, so he went click.

Truck dive

The oldest female diver in the United States, 82-year-old Violet Krahn, will demonstrate her back dive with half twist this weekend. She is involved in the US Masters competition diving in 1978 after a break of 50 years. When her coach first saw her dive, back in 1921, his spontaneous response was: "She can't dive! She looks like the back end of a truck!" Needless to say, they got married.

● This is your last weekend to watch demonstrations of the odd pastime of pot-holing in trees. The Peterborough Pot Holing Club is long on enthusiasm, but short on actual pot holes. So members practise in trees. They are doing it as part of the Peterborough Festival of Sport this weekend.

Floating

It has to be admitted that concrete canoe racing is an unusual sport. But on June 23 and 24, 200 competitors will be racing 51 canoes, all of them made of concrete. It is the word I'm looking for, of the Concrete Society, and its aim is "to further the education and training of university and college students in the design properties of concrete in an unusual application". Among the university students who could be interested are nine young fellows from Cambridge University.

Simon Barnes

The truest thing I have heard about eating out in New York was said by an editor of *Rolling Stone*, after the recitation was over and the menus had been melodramatically snatched away: "There are no more waiters left in this town," she remarked glumly. "They're all actors now."

The complaint will be familiar if you have ever dined in those smart little restaurants, south of Houston Street, where the bar, visible through a large picture window, already reveals people in poses as multifarious as the first number in *Soyuz Pacific*. Such establishments have exaggeratedly modest and artless names like "Bumbe's - A Seafood Place", emphasizing that no one within serves food and drink as a first choice of career. The aura aimed at is that of theatre workshop or rock rehearsal room. The very cashier often seems only minutes away from breaking out on to Broadway.

You have passed the chorus-line bar, into the Stygian dark beyond, and are gathered with friends around a table which, in fairness, will probably be laid with a crisp pink cloth, festive with silverware, a carnation and abundant sesame breadsticks. It is, for me, the best part of any meal - the sitting down, the drawing close, the study of menus at leisure while breadsticks... snap and talk matures deliciously into conversation.

This is precisely the moment when your waiter arrives, interrupting whoever is talking and asking if he can run through tonight's specials. "Specials" are the main reason that so many New York waiters come on as cabaret stars. The theory is that restaurant dishes will seem more elegant if recited as a dramatic monologue. It is an idea born of nothing but the race for gastronomic trendiness. Everyone I know in New York finds the "specials" interlude unnecessary and annoying. The consequence is particularly sad

for a city whose cuisine was once famous for combining the fantastically varied with the gloriously matter-of-fact. A meaningless ritual is begetting its own meaningless food. One would imagine a "special" to be some simple peasant dish, like cassoulet, run up by the chef in an excess of high spirits and sold off in generous job lots so that people can enjoy it fresh. One would, of course, be absolutely wrong. "Special" in this context refers to price - a detail often carefully omitted from your waiter's monologue. It also denotes something so far from the mainstream of good cooking that its name alone is incomprehensible. Hence the rambling verbal footnotes. "... that's sautéed with mushrooms in a white wine sauce and served on a bed of fluffy rice with a *piss-en-lit salad*..." (I do not exaggerate. That's what the pretentious places call dandelions.)

The list is always long, imposing the dual strain of memorizing half a dozen arcane recipes while simultaneously maintaining one's face in the required look of suspended greed. Generally by the time the recitation ends, you have forgotten everything but the *piss-en-lit salad*; you can only watch your neighbour order, then mutter, "I'll have that, too." The result is apt to be not a surprise so much as an ambush.

I have a nostalgic early memory of New York waiters as elderly men in short, mustard-coloured jackets, lugubriously

Philip Norman

Entree right - then it's ham with everything

but kindly explaining how my choice of entree would trigger off entitlements in *hors d'oeuvres* and dessert. Those comforting, flat-footed figures seem to have disappeared as completely as the wonderful dollypopping New York portions of yesteryear.

That which is sautéed in white wine sauce as a rule would be hard put to fill a dessert spoon. Scallops form frugal foursomes on sheets of *raddichio trompe l'oeil*. Even the hamburgers come naked and ashamed.

Catering in America has, admittedly, always owed a powerful debt to showbusiness. In my time, I have sat in restaurants decorated to resemble Swiss chalets, enchanted grooves and millionaires' railroad cars; I have been waited on by people dressed as cowgirls, Twenties vamps, Italian tenors, and eighteenth-century highwaymen. I have watched counterpointers act out cathartic dramas with a compression of dialogue that Samuel Beckett would envy. Whatever the visual or verbal extravagance might have been, the keynote was always steely, speedy professionalism.

Your thespian waiter, by contrast, often affects a bobbing *faux naïveté* - "Oh-oh! I just knew I'd leave out the Veal Parmigiana!" - and seldom has a concentration span lasting much beyond his initial big number. The misanthropic - no doubt disappointed by their recent audition - assail their

clients with subtle manifestations of the Theatre of Cruelty. I am thinking of a particular Upper West Side bistro, where the menu tells you who designed the waiters' shirts.

I have never, in the course of one meal, been bled by so many raised eyebrows and peculiar tosses of the head. Eventually, our waiter retired some distance with his colleagues for what looked like a tap dance rehearsal. My companion, having tried to attract his notice by all normal means, tentatively raised an arm. Our waiter replied by raising his own arm satirically.

I know from experience that it is tough being a waiter, and that one of the job's few unalloyed pleasures is to spoil a customer's story on the very punch-line. I realize that to earn tips in the labyrinthine hierarchy of New York restaurants, a waiter must project his personality by any possible means.

My objections founder when, as often happens, I see specials recited with charm or notable cunning. I remember once overhearing a Sardi's waiter sell one special to an entire table, using the same blend of threat and promise that has made the restaurant itself immortal. "It's an acquired taste..." he said silkily. "Personally, I love it..." I am likewise all ears in a little trattoria on 81st Street where the pudgy-nosed, young head waiter can make the night's specials sound like names of people who will be joining you in a jewel robbery tomorrow.

Nostalgia is always a banana skin. I thought I had discovered a true old-fashioned New York waiter recently, at an elderly restaurant high on Madison Avenue. He wore a mustard-coloured jacket; he was, indeed, grey-haired, lugubrious and kindly as he explained the distinction between the western omelette and the Spanish. He took our order and left us with the heavily quiet tread of a Benedictine on the way to evensong. I remarked to my friend how nice it was to meet a waiter who was an actor, and what a quiet, restful place this was.

During our meal, a commotion broke out at the cash-register. There was shouting, banging glass and what sounded like a pistol shot. Almost at once, a police car slewed across the pavement before our eyes and four leather officers ran in. A man in a blue raincoat accompanied them outside, talked to them for a few moments and was then abruptly hustled against the police car and searched. Paramedics arrived with a trolley and stretcher. The man was overpowered, trussed, laid on the trolley feet upmost, and removed. We saw it all through the window as we finished our omelette, surrounded by a hubbub of Spanish-speaking kitchen workers.

Our waiter alone did not pause to stare or comment, but continued plying his fatalistic routine, soliloquizing in the voice of one long inured to anything that could happen around here. "Crazier and crazier it gets," Guez stabs himself first, in the men's room, then he calls the cops... Now there's blood all over the men's room. Can I bring you folks some coffee or dessert?

He was, of course, a consummate performer. The difference was that, after a long diet of trendy prima donnas, we had stumbled on King Lear.

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BADLY LENT, BADLY SPENT

Where has all the money gone? In the welter of discussion about international debt that question does not seem much to be raised. Yet it must be relevant both to the process of determining where the basic responsibility for this crisis lies, so that, by extension, one should know where to look for action to relieve it, and secondly, to evaluate future policies for lending to the debtors.

Is it because the debtors have used their loans so badly that they now claim to be unable to honour the debt at higher interest rates? Why is there so little to show for their borrowing? It seems that the money was badly lent in the first place, and badly spent in the second. Admittedly this poor lending and poor borrowing long preceded President Reagan's budget deficit and the high interest rates which are their consequence. They occurred mostly in the early '70s, when lenders and borrowers alike took advantage of nil or negative interest rates to enter into contracts which must have been loosely conceived and optimistically policed. Moreover, in Mexico and Argentina at least, there are new men trying to cope with the profligacy of their predecessors.

The economic prosperity of the developed world was not achieved by fly-by-night borrowing, nor was it an overnight phenomenon. However, the debt crisis reminds us of the brittleness of even our prosperity. In Europe, the United States and Japan prosperity sprang from a combination of order and flexibility: order in a stable political environment, enabling investors and entrepreneurs to exploit their talents with the greatest flexibility. In the developing world we see the reverse: disorder and rigidity. There is disorder in the political environment and rigidities stultify most of those economic structures

which have had Western money poured into them.

So where has all the money gone? In the early seventies American banks scrambled for business in developing countries and the Soviet bloc, since they expected more profits there than they could achieve in the United States where lending rates were controlled. They helped to finance hundreds of projects which had little prospect of profitability. They were encouraged to do this by official authorities and central banks keen to see them recycle petrodollars.

Because they received official encouragement then, the banks now look to the official authorities to bail them out. The question of their own imprudence, which in banking must be a half-sister to incompetence, has become a secondary matter, while the politics predominate. The banks politicize their position by invoking official responsibility for their imprudence. They also claim assistance on the basis that confidence in the banking system is a strategic necessity which requires government and central banks to operate as lenders of last resort. That is not in question, provided that the process only secures depositors, and does not protect the banks and their shareholders from the well deserved verdict of the market.

On the borrowing side there is as much politicization as among the lenders. The debtor countries give the impression that they can blackmail their bankers into being relieved of their obligations. Many technical devices are being considered to help them overcome their difficulties. They may come in many guises, but the impression of blackmail can scarcely disguise the fact that in a stricter world there would only be one name for it: default.

If both borrower and lender expect to be rescued from the

consequences of their own miscalculation, what responsibility is left to them? How can they both be prevented from getting into the same trouble again? Admittedly, the governments of Mexico and Brazil at least seem to be trying to remould their economies to meet the demands which indebtedness imposes on them. But they still have a long way to go. It is a measure of how indulgent Western agencies have been in their lending to the developing world that these two countries can attract so many points for good conduct when their economic policies still act against the free influx of equity capital, labour under overburdened bureaucracies and appear to have no readiness to sell off state-owned assets to relieve some of the debt. The capital value of Mexico's state owned oil company, for instance, itself probably exceeds Mexico's entire external debt; yet we hear no suggestions that some of it could be sold to relieve the debt and reduce Mexico's repayment problem.

Responsibility for this crisis must therefore be fully shared. It is not all President Reagan's fault; nor even can it be attributed simply to the shock of higher interest rates. Shared responsibility should beget a shared programme for recovery. If governments protect bank deposits and participate sceptically in schemes to rephrase sovereign debts, sovereign debtors should also show, far more than they have done, that they are now prepared to adopt economic policies which have the resilience to make them better risks than they have proved to be; and banks - particularly those major American houses with vast Latin American profits behind them - should face unpleasant reality and mark down their assets or expose non-performing loans to the judgment of a secondary market. That would soon give them the value they deserve.

AN UNSHAMEFUL WASTE

The second bank holiday weekend in May must have come in the nick of time for those MPs who have just staggered home exhausted by thirty-six sleepless hours on or near the benches of the House of Commons. Judged by the results, their sacrifice was of no benefit to anyone, not even the Alliance members who contrived to keep the House up all night by upstaging the Labour opposition.

At the time, it obviously seemed a bright idea. On Tuesday, the Commons were devoting themselves to the Committee stage of the generally unloved paving bill which suspends elections next year to the Greater London Council and to the metropolitan county councils, in advance of their abolition. As is usual on such occasions, the 10 o'clock rule which ends the business of the House at that time was in suspense and Members could continue with the business as long as they wanted.

It was, however, expected by agreement to end at a reasonable hour. The Labour Party, therefore, had duly departed when the Liberals, under the temporary guidance of Mr Simon Hughes (who holds the once rock-solid Labour seat of Bermondsey by

courtesy of Mr Peter Tatchell's candidature) seized the initiative and kept the business going all night with what, in lay language, would be called a filibuster - though since this would be unparliamentary it is never deemed correct to describe anything that has actually happened by that word.

Then, on Wednesday morning, the Conservatives began to see what was in it for them. By themselves keeping the "filibuster" going beyond 2.30pm, the starting time of the new day's sitting, they obliterated Wednesday's business, which was to have been an emergency debate on the closing of the British Leyland plant at Bathgate. Instead, they were able to press straight ahead with the third reading of the GLC paving bill, thus freeing themselves of Mr Heath's opinions and the press of the obligation to relay them. No great harm was done.

Looked at from the outside, this fruitless exercise may well seem to confirm the opinions of those who see parliamentary procedure in action as an expense of spirit in a waste of shame. Surely these things could be ordered better! What a way to run a country! Is it not as absurd as expecting moribund MPs to

turn up to vote instead of having push-buttons and proxies? Why, it is as wasteful as letting MPs luxuriate in limitless questions costing on average, £64 (oral) or £39 (written) an answer!

Yet the fault is not in the system but in the novices who misused it. Given the power of a parliamentary party majority (without which Parliament would be chaotic) and the massive weapons of the guillotine and the closure (themselves invented as a protection against nineteenth century filibustering by Irish Nationalists) the only substantial day-to-day power of an Opposition is to try to rob the Government of parliamentary time, and to use procedure against ministers. "Procedure is all the Constitution the poor Briton has," as the historian and parliamentarian Sir Kenneth Pickthorn once put it in the House.

The parliamentary system is not faulty but a good many of the people who operate it are, happily, and like the rest of us, fallible. What the great filibuster of 1984 showed was that Alliance MPs are still learning. It is not the fault of procedure that they could not see far ahead in the haze of a long night's sitting.

A BISHOP'S BELIEFS

The Church of England prides itself on being a broad church, not just comprehensive in the traditional sense of embracing Protestant and Catholic beliefs but also able to contain everyone from the Biblical fundamentalist to the radical theologian. It is not a formula for perfect harmony, and in fact at any point in time there is somewhere a little guerrilla war going on between conflicting points of view. The latest outbreak is between the Bishop-Designate of Durham, Professor David Jenkins, and those members of the church who feel that his exposition of dogma in the television programme *Credo* undermines the declaratory force of the Nicene Credo which they profess every Sunday.

Professor Jenkins's views are already a matter of record, as he has set down his considered theological judgments in print many times; and those responsible for nominating him, especially the Crown Appointments Commission of the Church of England, must have considered him sound enough. One of his attractions is that his refreshing intellectual candour may make Christian belief more accessible to those who find it hard to respond to too much emphasis on miracles and wonders.

There is a distinction to be made between questioning a

belief and denying it: questioning can be a responsible activity in the church, leading to better and deeper understanding. For a theologian to deny what is commonly held to be a fundamental tenet of the Anglican faith is apparently, in the present day, tolerated; but the church would be unwise to prefer him for senior episcopal appointment. That does not apply to Professor Jenkins, however, and it would be unjust to discuss the matter as if it did.

The more exact issue is whether a bishop (or bishop designate) should allow himself to speculate in public, to express doubts and raise questions, even if his defence (as in this case) is that he is in fact upholding orthodoxy by the way he puts it. It must be a matter of degree; and of the overall impression likely to be given, balancing the needs of the simplest of the simple faithful against the laudable aim of presenting religion in terms which meet some of the difficulties of a sceptical world. Against those shocked and offended by the late Dr John Robinson's *Honest to God* book must be set those helped by it, of which there were certainly some. But the parallel is not perfect: there was an element of almost mischievous iconoclasm in Dr Robinson's case which is missing in the present one. Nevertheless Professor Jen-

kins was incautious. As a man about to be a bishop he must act as if he was one, which implies a responsibility for holding together the various threads and themes in Anglicanism. An Anglo-Catholic who becomes a bishop must be particularly gentle towards Evangelicals, and vice versa; a theologian of the modern school must similarly be particularly careful with the susceptibilities of the conservatives. This is undoubtedly an inhibition on lively minds used to cut and thrust in academic debate, but regular churchgoers do not expect their spiritual aspirations to be turned into so much seminar fodder. And as a bishop he will be a member of a college of bishops, who also singly and collectively have the same responsibilities.

A mission to raise the level of theological awareness in the church would be no bad thing, from their point of view, provided the missionary, being one of their number, does not proceed as if he were alone, and takes account of their longer experience of managing this broad church. Meanwhile they stand to gain enormously from having among them a restless intellectual like the Bishop-Designate of Durham: no doubt he will have searching questions to put to them, too, but unlike the viewing public, they can question back.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Exercising options on school pay

From the General Secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers
Sir, Tucked away in your leader of May 21 about the teachers' salary dispute was the measure most likely to resolve one and for all the problem which regularly besets salary negotiations. I refer to the introduction of what is sometimes known as single-option arbitration, which would eliminate the customary high-claim/low-offer positions taken up by the different sides under present arrangements.

It is perfectly clear that, were it the current practice for arbitrators to settle upon either claim or offer, the proceedings in the Burnham committee this year would not have begun with a claim in excess of 30 per cent against an offer of 3 per cent. What possible hope has there ever been of negotiating a settlement when those were the starting positions?

Had single-option arbitration been in prospect the employers would very likely have started at 4 per cent and the teachers at 6 per cent. A manifestly inadequate offer would have given the game away to the teachers: an excessive claim would have been equivalent to an own goal. Essential to the success of a single-option arrangement is the proviso that arbitration should be available at the request of one side. Were Burnham procedures to revert to that practice, single-option arbitration could hardly fail to eliminate disruption from our schools. It would also be likely to hasten salary settlements, since the position of the two sides at the outset would be relatively close. In short, the existence of such arbitral arrangements would significantly reduce the likelihood of resort to conciliation.

In the autumn of 1982 the Professional Association of Teachers recommended to the teachers' panel of the Burnham committee that a policy be adopted aimed at securing statutory provision of single-option arbitration. The proposal was disregarded at that time; subsequent events make it a matter of urgency for the issue be further explored by all parties, and not least by the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

If we want peace in our schools in our time, that is the way ahead. Yours faithfully, PETER DAWSON, General Secretary, Professional Association of Teachers, 99 Friar Gate, Derby, May 22.

From Mr R. M. Rowett
Sir, Dr Kenneth Ulyatt (May 22) calls for payment by results; but that is hardly realistic. Looking back at the end of a teaching career with only not quite 100 per cent failure, and seeing that by present standards I should never have been appointed in the first place, I am conscious of two abiding principles: first, that for both teacher and pupils, esteem and desert are not related; and secondly, that in no way can the value of a teacher or his work be assessed objectively. Therefore, the only course for ensuring sound and efficient teaching is to offer a rate of remuneration which will induce good candidates. Yours faithfully, R. M. ROWETT, 14 Ldersley Grove, SE21, May 22.

From Mrs A. Mackay Miller
Sir, I was the teacher who received that letter (May 23) and who set that extra work - "Draw six items that you can buy at a cafe-tabac in France; you must include stamps and postcards." I did it because I knew that my pupils would miss their lesson on Wednesday, May 23. I belong to one teaching union pledged not to strike - and I didn't! Yours faithfully, PAMELA MILLER, (Head of Modern Languages, Rothelaw School, Little Oaks, Painters Forstal, Faversham, Kent, May 23.

Blossom time

From Mr Alan Neame
Sir, I have to inform you that in this parish the bamboo is flowering for the second year running. Our field prophets and village sibyls are agreed that this is a most sinister portent, but none can tell of what. Yours faithfully, ALAN NEAME, Trailfar House, Seng, Nr Faversham, Kent, May 15.

Saleroom losses

From Lord De L'Isle, VC
Sir, In view of Lord Astor's letter of May 16 about the sale of works of art to national museums, it seems necessary to rectify the actual events of the sale of the Earl of Southampton's armour in the order in which they occurred, to which he has referred. As Lord Astor says, the Southampton armour was sold at Sotheby's on May 3, 1983, when the Armouries bid unsuccessfully. The issue of an export licence, necessary for any work of art valued at £8,000 or over, was officially objected to and the application was therefore referred to the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art. They met to consider the case on August 18, 1983. On their recommendation the Minister for Arts exercised his power to impose a six-month delay on the issue of the

Challenging views from on high

From the Reverend P. J. Addison
Sir, The views of the Reverend Professor David Jenkins may well be capable of an "entirely orthodox interpretation," pace your correspondent, Mr Clifford Longley (May 14). But what the professor said (if we can rely upon press reports of a programme many of us did not see) has the effect of undermining the work of faithful parish priests and bewildering the laity.

We of simple faith are rather weary of theologians, however eminent, who blunder on to the television screens, oblivious of the effect their opinion may have. Many viewers will not have realised that it is a personal opinion, subject to the faith of the Church, and any qualifying statements which may be made (and often are not) are overlooked in the excitement of the controversy engendered.

What a man thinks in the study of theology is one thing. It may well differ from day to day. It may well be that the subject as an academic interest without actually believing anything at all and one suspects that too much of it can addle a man's mind.

But however intelligible the debate may be within academic circles it is unwary to expose such questions in places where the terms of reference simply will not be understood (see the headlines); and such "thinking aloud" is bound to be regarded as the authentic voice of the Church when it is nothing of the kind. It is altogether different, however, when a man aspires to office in the Church, and particularly high office. The Church's use of theology is to explain, interpret, and uphold the faith, hammered out at great pains against ancient heresy (which is with us yet); in which the key must be: what did the Lord Jesus teach; what did the early Church believe; and what did the ancient fathers proclaim?

It is to this we are pledged in our ordination vows and to which a bishop is committed at his consecration. The office of a bishop in the Church of God is to teach and uphold the faith and encourage the faithful in it. In simple terms, the integrity of the Church is called in question when a man appears to deny the faith he is "paid" to teach. Is that not the heart of the question?

It has also been suggested that a "weak Chief of Defence Staff and a strong Secretary of State could be a lethal combination". That we have had weak chiefs of defence staff and weak chiefs of staff is unarguable, but perhaps the new system will ensure that more appropriate selections are made in future to obviate such a predicament. We were fortunate that during the Falklands we had Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin (now Lord Lewin) as Chief of Defence Staff and the sole adviser to the Secretary of State and the Cabinet rather than some of his predecessors. Under the new system, the chiefs of staff will have their say on policy and procurement matters, but the advice to the Secretary of State will be proffered by the Chief of Defence Staff, supported by his central staff, which should ensure that decisions are based on the best advice possible and in the best interests of the Armed Forces and of the country. Yours faithfully, STEWART MENAUL, The Lodge, Farnham Vale, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey, May 21.

'Remarried' by order

From Mr Simon Baldwin-Purry
Sir, I am moved to remonstrate with the press generally and *The Times* in particular in connexion with your continuing reference to "quicker" divorces.

Whilst undoubtedly Parliament, sensibly, intended to allow the unhappy increase in dissolutions of marriages to be dealt with less painfully to the parties involved, and at less expense to the public purse where legal-aid funds were involved, by firstly, the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 and the subsequent alleged improvements of April, 1977, I am convinced that, for the most part, both aspects have failed to live up to expectations. The rescission by the President of

Madness in great ones

From Professor Michael Shepherd
Sir, Mr Bernard Levin (May 15) has rightly drawn attention to the problems created by political leaders who exhibit, in one way or another, overt mental derangement. His comments recall Alexis de Tocqueville's still more disquieting observations on Louis Napoleon, a seemingly attractive man whose appearance concealed what de

The advice tendered by the Dean of Durham today (May 23) to read the professor's book is hardly likely to offer comfort to the ordinary parishioner who is perplexed by it all! Yours faithfully, P. J. ADDISON, 28 Park Avenue, Withernsea, North Humberside, May 23.

From Mr Gerald Bonner
Sir, The Dean of Durham (May 23) seems to consider the question of episcopal orthodoxy only in terms of the practice of the Church of England. Undoubtedly there is "a long-standing Anglican freedom in the interpretation of Scripture and the historic creeds" which has in its time permitted opinions of an heretical character to be professed by members of the episcopate, but the essential question is whether it is proper for a bishop, who according to tradition is the historic guardian of orthodoxy to hold views which are incompatible with catholic doctrine. As a layman, with no sense of loyalty to the Establishment but with a conviction that the Anglican communion is part of the Church of Christ, I feel that I have a right to expect in my bishop the same acceptance of fundamental Christian belief that I have myself, and I know that I am not alone in this expectation.

In so saying I do not wish to prejudice the question of Professor Jenkins's orthodoxy; but I cannot see why those of us who support the Church of England, a voluntary society which nowadays makes constantly increasing demands upon the pockets of its members, should be expected to accept without question those who are placed in authority over us without any consultation. Unlike the Dean of Durham I do not even have the right to cast a vote, under the Crown's direction, for the Bishop-elect. Yours faithfully, GERALD BONNER, University of Durham, Department of Theology, Abbey House, Palace Green, Durham, May 23.

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The Family Division of three divorces earlier this week (report, May 16) demonstrates the misadventure which can occur where parties do not consider a divorce a sufficiently serious matter to warrant professional advice and demonstrate, in each case, the misplaced use of the word "quicker". Some county courts of my acquaintance are so busy (and one imagines under-staffed) that a simple agreed divorce now takes in excess of eight months from inception to decree nisi if there are children involved. Yours faithfully, SIMON BALDWIN-PURRY, Hill House, Dullingham, Nr Newmarket, Suffolk, May 17.

Tocqueville called "a little vein of madness". And he concludes, "it was his madness rather than his reason which, thanks to circumstances, caused his success and force; for the world is a strange theatre". Yours sincerely, MICHAEL SHEPHERD, University of London, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, SE5.

that the responsibility for paying the vendor does not lie with the purchasing institution in question, but remains as always with the auctioneers under the rules by which they are known to operate. There can be no contractual relationship between the purchasing institution and the vendor. The system of export licence control was devised so that, in default of a private treaty sale with a national institution, the vendor could secure the open market price for his property at public auction, as happened in this instance. I do not, therefore, understand Lord Astor's point about museums being able to buy "at prices below those to which the bidding at auction might have run". I am, yours truly, DE L'ISLE, Chairman, Board of Trustees, The Armouries, HM Tower of London, EC3, May 21.

Young musicians over-exposed?

From Mr Rodney Slattford
Sir, Irrespective of moral questions of exposing young musicians before they are ready, I find it particularly sad that 20 million European Broadcasting Union viewers are beguiled by immature children playing music they are neither technically nor emotionally equipped to perform.

There is surely no parallel case, either in art or in sport (if we are to take the announcer's comment about a "tournament" seriously). A child can recite Shakespeare, a teenager can paint, an adolescent can run - but an actor who has had a West End success, an artist who has made his mark, or even an athlete with a medal are all more interesting.

Music, by nature intangible, cannot be quantified, as Yehudi Menuhin so rightly pointed out at the presentation in Geneva. It is a pity that when British music colleges are turning out superb young artists every year, television allocates time and money to the raw material at the expense of the finished product. Yours faithfully, RODNEY SLATTFORD, Chairman, Music Competitions Working Party, European String Teachers' Association, 31 Thornhill Square, N1, May 24.

Odious comparisons

From the General Secretary of the Association of First Division Civil Servants
Sir, In his article, "Why comparability is odious" (May 21), Ferdinand Mount argues for pay in the public services to be determined by free collective bargaining as opposed to comparability with the private sector.

To civil servants comparability means getting the rate for the job, no more and no less. It creates the industrial relations peace in which the workforce is properly motivated to perform efficiently and effectively, and the taxpayer gets value for money. Free collective bargaining, on the other hand, which we have experienced since 1981, has introduced distrust, bitterness and strikes into an area where they had been virtually unknown. Is this what Mr Mount really wants? Yours faithfully, JOHN WARD, General Secretary, Association of First Division Civil Servants, 17 Northumberland Avenue, WC2, May 22.

'Law of the heavy mob'

From Mr Jimmy Reid
Sir, Mr R. A. Leeson (May 17) has obviously missed the point of my article (May 14). Not one word was directed to the leaders of the NUM. It was solely concerned with the Labour Party and its handling of the current dispute in the coal industry. British labour has always been associated with the struggle for the right to vote and has argued strongly that the ballot box belonged to the people and not the privileged few. Mr Leeson also made reference to the UCS (Upper Clyde Shipbuilders) workers' occupation of their workplaces, in which I was proud to play a part. He should also have reminded your readers that all workers at the UCS voted for the "work-in" and every Wednesday, throughout the 14 months of the campaign, no matter the difficulties and pressures, we held a mass meeting of all involved to receive their approval by vote as to how we should proceed. Yours faithfully, JIMMY REID, 30 Kelvingrove Street, Glasgow, May 17.

Missing wheels

From Mr Hugo Johnson
Sir, In answer to Mr Kenneth Fry's letter of May 22 concerning the lack of disabled transportation at the Liverpool International Garden Festival, the situation is as follows: 1. There are 15 wheelchairs, with pushers if pre-booked. 2. There are six electrically powered disabled vehicles, again pre-bookable. 3. At least 60 per cent of the festival's 125 acres is accessible to such vehicles. Budget constraints prevent us from providing more; however, the service is presently coping satisfactorily with a daily visitor attendance which averages 12,582. 4. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, RUGO JOHNSON, Marketing Manager, Liverpool International Garden Festival, Wood, St Michael's in the Hamlet, Aigburth, Liverpool, May 24.

Out of touch

From Mr Denis Moriarty
Sir, I would not wish to appear immodest, or indeed chauvinistic, but I found last month in Central Park that as a solitary English walker, admittedly brisk, with concentration and head held high, it was not uncommon to outpace quite a few enthusiastic New Yorkers out jogging for what, I presume, they considered to be the more speedy, effective and beneficial exercise. Yours faithfully, DENIS MORIARTY, 74 Addison Gardens, W14, May 22.

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26 MAY-1 JUNE 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

City roots for a green revolution



Urban farms are sprouting like mushrooms on derelict sites, tucked away in back streets. David Nicholson-Lord set out to investigate and discovered a new growth industry.



A stone's throw from Battersea Dogs' Home, with the pale primrose chimneys of the power station peeping speculatively over the railway viaduct, Will Ashton picks up a handful of earth. It runs through his fingers, dry, grey and lifeless. "The soil round here", he says with a measure of understatement, "is hopeless."

Hemmed in by three railway lines, two stations, a gypsy encampment and a disused gasworks, Gladstone Terrace, SW8, is not the most promising place to display the benefits of agriculture and horticulture. The trains to Victoria and Waterloo thunder past every five minutes, ruffling the Aylesbury ducks and drowning conversation. Ashton, urban smallholder and fringe theatre actor turned manager of Elm Farm, Battersea, has had to take out £1m public liability insurance - just in case an animal goes berserk or lead gets into the vegetables.

City farms are one of the phenomena of the past decade: odd hybrid beasts produced by the coupling of an environmentally aware counter-culture with establishment concern at unemployment and inner-city decay. Bits and pieces of different identities - nature reserve, social centre, outdoor school, wildlife sanctuary, jostle for space within their invariably cramped boundaries. Nobody is quite sure how to define them beyond saying they are rich, strange - and new. And also popular: 40 established, 25 more in prospect, new inquiries running at three or four a week. Coventry, set up last autumn, is planning for 80,000 visitors this year.

The chief ingredient of their novelty is fortunately quite simple. Amid scenes of impressive dereliction - city farms have been founded on a rubbish tip, a lead works, a cemetery - they provide greenery and growth. "You can almost see people blink when they visit us the first time", said one city farmer.

And behind the frisson at seeing spring lambs frolicking against some gaunt urban backdrop lies something deeper - a revaluation of the proper place of countryside. There are those who believe, or at least hope, that city farming could change the face of agriculture.

City farms are striving towards self-sufficiency in ways undreamt of by most members of the National Farmers' Union. The movement began in 1971 with a "dig for victory" in a derelict north London shunting yard, masterminded by Ed Berman, lately returned to grassroots entrepreneurship after a spell on the fringes of Whitehall. Kentish Town Farm is still there, stretched thinly above the main line to St Pancras, with its chicken co-operative, its higgledy-piggledy village of pensioners' gardens and its fruit orchard for under-sevens to dig, taste and scrump.

But city farming now boasts a national organization, an elaborate programme of husbandry and management courses, and a lot of new ideas to cut costs and bring in money - going far beyond the staples of goat's milk, free-range eggs, potted plants and fresh pork, beef and mutton.

At Byker, in Newcastle upon Tyne, for example, they have grown grain hydroponically (in water) to cut winter feed bills. They have also taken a three-acre field on the city's northern fringe to plant lupins as fodder. By next year they hope to have eliminated the £2,500 deficit between farm animal revenues and feed costs.

Vauxhall, in London, is cultivating the rare ornamental Siberian pea shrub *Caragana arborea* - for animals, and possibly humans too. John Bond, a former rural science teacher who is the National Federation of City Farms' fieldworker, calls this a "classical" multi-purpose, and hitherto overlooked, city farm crop. High in protein, it fixes nitrogen in the soil and - an important bonus for city farmers who, unlike their rural counterparts, have to please the planners - it keeps its leaves in winter: it looks nice.

Experiments like these are vital. City farms have grown strong on a rich diet of voluntary commitment backed by a complex tangle of funds from egg sales, bazaars, companies, charities, well-wishers and the state. Aid, however, can be fickle. Windmill Hill Farm, in Bristol, spends £52,000, generates £40,000 itself and hopes to be "community self-sufficient" within two years; but Windmill Hill is long-established and, with a computer and a photographic darkroom as well as a duck pond, is somewhat exceptional.

City farmers thus make a virtue, indeed a philosophy, of necessity. "There is no such thing as a disadvantage", says Mike Primarolo, general secretary of the federation and a Windmill Hill volunteer. "Conventional farmers take a method and try to apply it everywhere. Ours is a different approach to land. We believe in working with the land, looking at what there is to offer and then using it."

In practice this means using whatever comes to hand with an ingenuity occasionally bordering on genius. Sheds are made from BBC scenery, ponds from car tyres, goat hills from rubble. A new dry-stone wall is a boundary, a landscape design feature, a habitat for insects and somewhere to hide rubbish without having to pay for carting it off site. At Windmill Hill there is a building materials

recycling yard that would put the Steppies to shame.

And many things do come to hand in cities - take-away food and green-grocery leftovers for animal feed, or spent grain from pubs' brewing their own beer. Good topsoil is expensive so Windmill Hill started with 250 tons of free mushroom compost from Heinz followed by a "green manure" crop of bright yellow mustard. Elm Farm is using freshwater mussels to keep its duck pond clean; Redditch is considering a compost toilet. Fruit bushes are planted for amenity, annuals converted into perennials by harvesting the seed.

Weeds are coming into their own. Japanese knotweed, a rapid invader of waste city lots, has been tried at Cardiff and found useful for screening, composting and feeding goats. At Deen Farm in Mitcham, south London, Mrs Rachel Murray, the horticulturalist, grows nettles and dandelions, to eat. "There are only a dozen main agricultural crops in Britain", says Bond. "We are aiming to grow 300."

City farms' closeness to markets and the growing demand for organically-grown, free-range produce is another rung on the ladder to self-sufficiency. At Coventry they are experimenting with fenugreek, a basic ingredient of curries, and many other "ethnic" vegetables like gourds, melons and jute. Meadow Valley Farm, in Leeds, is one of several listed in *The Organic Food Guide* produced by the Henry Doubleday Research Association.

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worms for anglers and produces mirror and grass carp for a dozen local Chinese restaurants. But it insists that customers pick their own. "We are trying to teach people the relationship between the animal and the product they eat", says Ian Summers, the farm's animal husbandry manager. "So if someone wants goat's milk, we take them to the goat and they milk it themselves."

If city farmers chose, Bond believes, they could produce results "out of reach of commercial producers", if only because of the available labour. But principles are at stake. One Liverpool farm investigated intensive rabbit farming, found it would produce handsome profits but dropped the idea when it sparked off a revolt. Windmill Hill grew almost a quarter of a ton of artichokes, could not get rid of them to local people and sold two-thirds to hotels and restaurants at 40p

Help at hand for the farmers

Anyone can start a city farm. All you need is enthusiasm and commitment, inexhaustible supplies of tolerance and good humour, the patience of Job and the political skills of Machiavelli.

If that sounds a trifle exaggerated, consider the case of the Hackney Six - a milkman, a housewife, two teachers, a youth worker and a play organizer who spied a coal-yard on the Hackney Marshes and approached its owners, the Central Electricity Generating Board, with a modest proposal.

That was in October, 1978. Now, after a three-day public inquiry, a string of parliamentary questions and the investigation of some alternative sites, they are nearing their goal: a farm in the yard of a derelict brewery at the other end of the borough. If, as they hope, they move in this summer, it will have taken a shade under six years. Two of the group have stuck it out.

David Walters, the milkman and farm-coordinator designate, is now busy planning an orchard, a pond and a greenhouse for disabled people, possibly heated by fermenting animal and vegetable waste. He remains unembittered, if a little bemused, by the experience. "I can't really say why it took so long. There was no single reason: it was partly not knowing how councils really operate, not being politically aware. You have to identify what you want to do and then make it very public, get local people and schools on your side."

Hackney is what is known in the city farms movement as a "saga". Fortunately it is exceptional. But, at a time when cities have growing expanses of derelict land and buildings, it demonstrates that pinpointing a site may only be the start of a complex process.

Is it worth it? In 1980 Bob and Gladys Gregory were offered a plot on the pensioners' garden at Kentish Town Farm,

north London, a few yards from the railway line. Mrs Gregory was pleased because her husband was retiring and she was worried that he would be bored. Both flat-dwellers, their sole experience of gardening was with window-boxes.

Mrs Gregory kept a log of their second season on the farm. On a plot measuring 18ft by 20ft, they produced 82lb of runner beans, 100lb of potatoes, 20lb of french beans, 20 marrowns, 120lb of sugar-snap peas, 15lb of onions, 30lb of tomatoes, together with cabbages, radishes and lettuce. "If that sounds like boasting, we are", she says. "We also get back-ache, but we enjoy every minute of it. Life, which we thought nearly over, is renewed every day."

D. N. L.

City farm contacts: National Federation of City Farms, The Old Vicarage, 88 Fraser Street, Windmill Hill, Bedfordshire, MK43 4LY (0272 650868). Publishes *City Farm News* and advises on all aspects of setting up and running.

British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, 36 St Mary's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 0EU (0491 39768). Increasingly involved in urban conservation. Has set target of delivering one million "workdays" each year on volunteer projects by the year 2000.

Society for Horticultural Therapy, Goulds Ground, Valley Way, Frome Somerset BA11 3DW (0573 64782). A feature of many city farms is the society's belief that gardening is a means of self-expression which can achieve remarkable results with handicapped (and able-bodied) people.

Permaculture Association, Box 500, 8 Elm Avenue, Nottingham, Notts NG2 6JF. Preaches and practices urban farming, deep mulching, roof gardening, using town gardens for cooperative sheep rearing and fruit and nut harvesting. Weekend courses in July and Sept. Project planned in Brixton, south London.

Organic gardening: The Soil Association, Walnut Tree

For a peaceful walk, Amble.

The small town of Amble (pop. 5357) is an excellent place to start a quiet stroll along the coast. But where is this peaceful location? In the new AA Members Handbook. On page 99, the Gazetteer will give you Amble's early closing day, distance from major centres and the AA Appointed Garage in the town.

Turn to the map page 46 and you'll see that Amble is near the beautiful Northumbrian coast.

The Handbook is packed with information like this, and more. There's a copy of the 1984/85 Members Handbook waiting for AA Members. Completely free. Call in at your nearest AA Centre or AA Roadside Centre with your current Membership Certificate, or write to your AA Regional Headquarters enclosing 60p p.p.p. Please state your membership number.

It's great to know you belong.

AA

tant farms

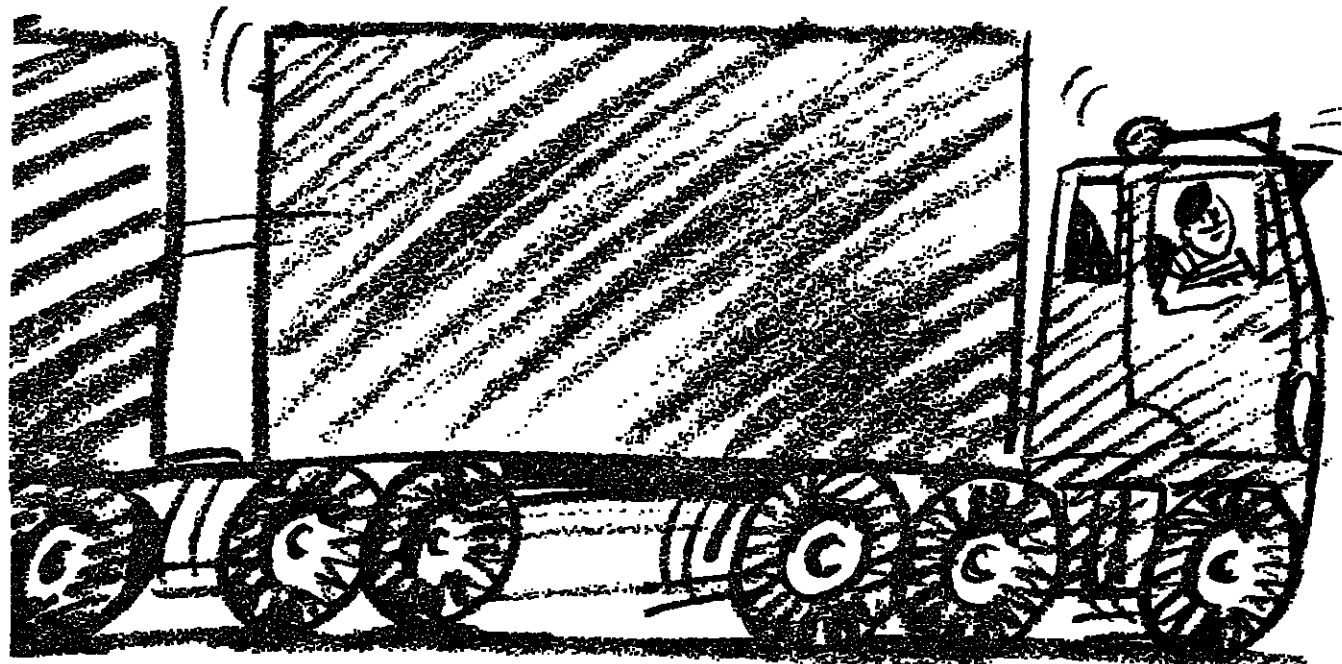
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The Ferry.

The slow boat from Dover to Calais.

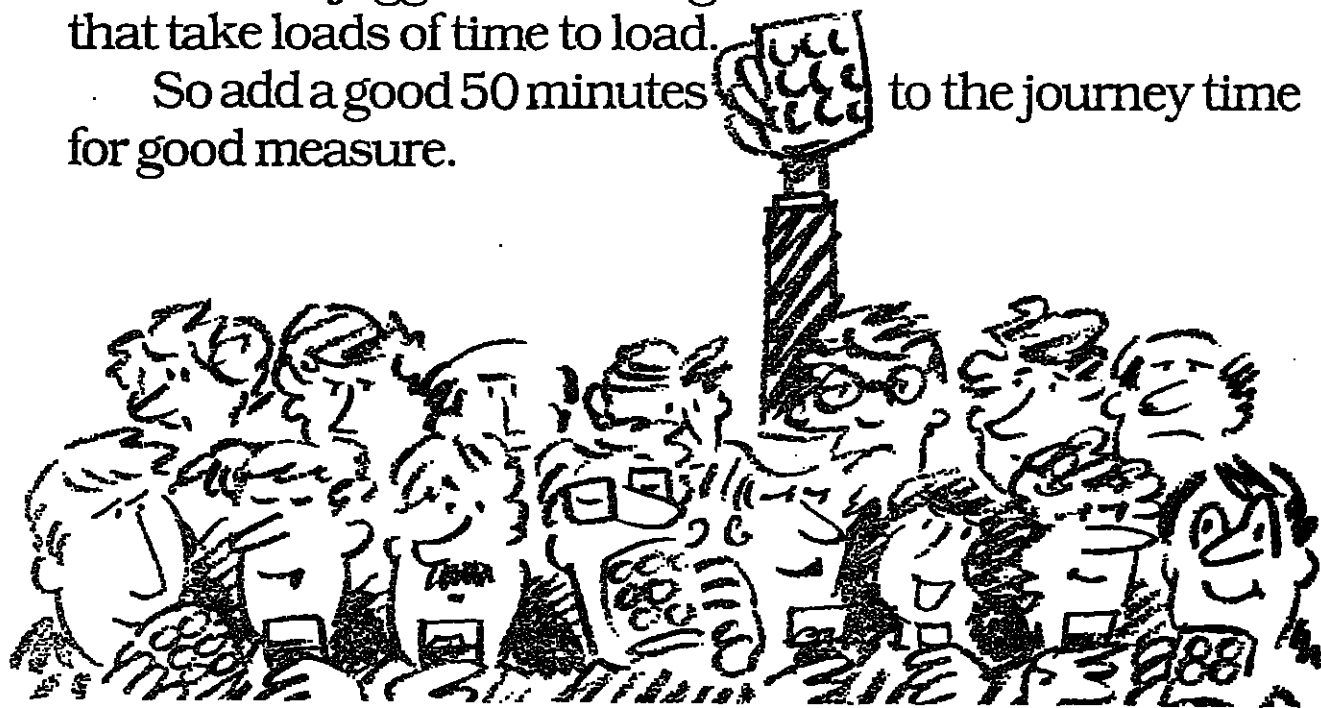
Average journey time: 1 hour 30 minutes.



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And here...

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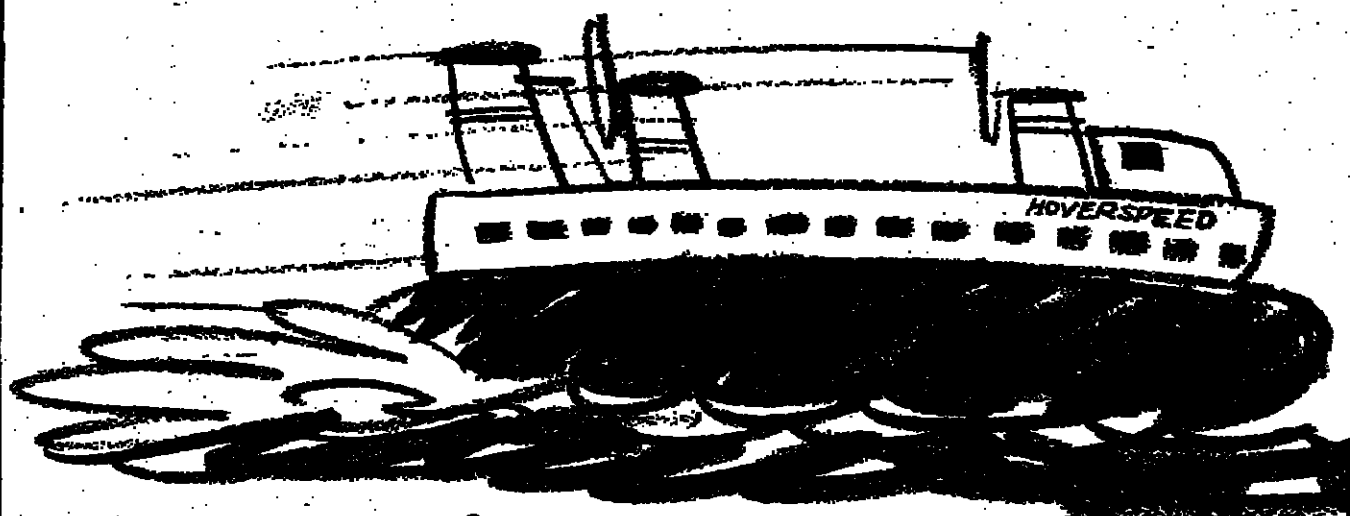
You'll find the bar at the end of a queue.



And here...

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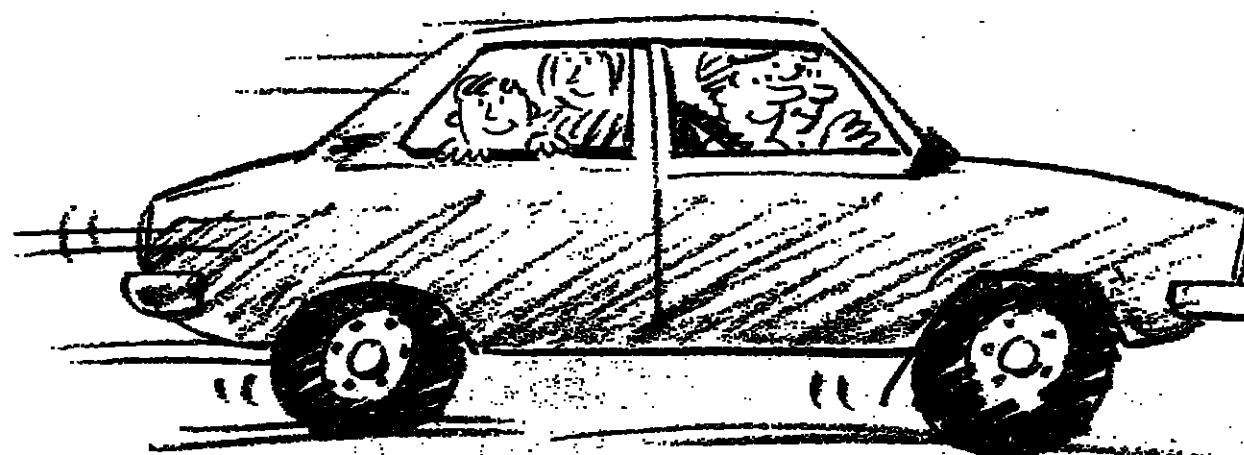
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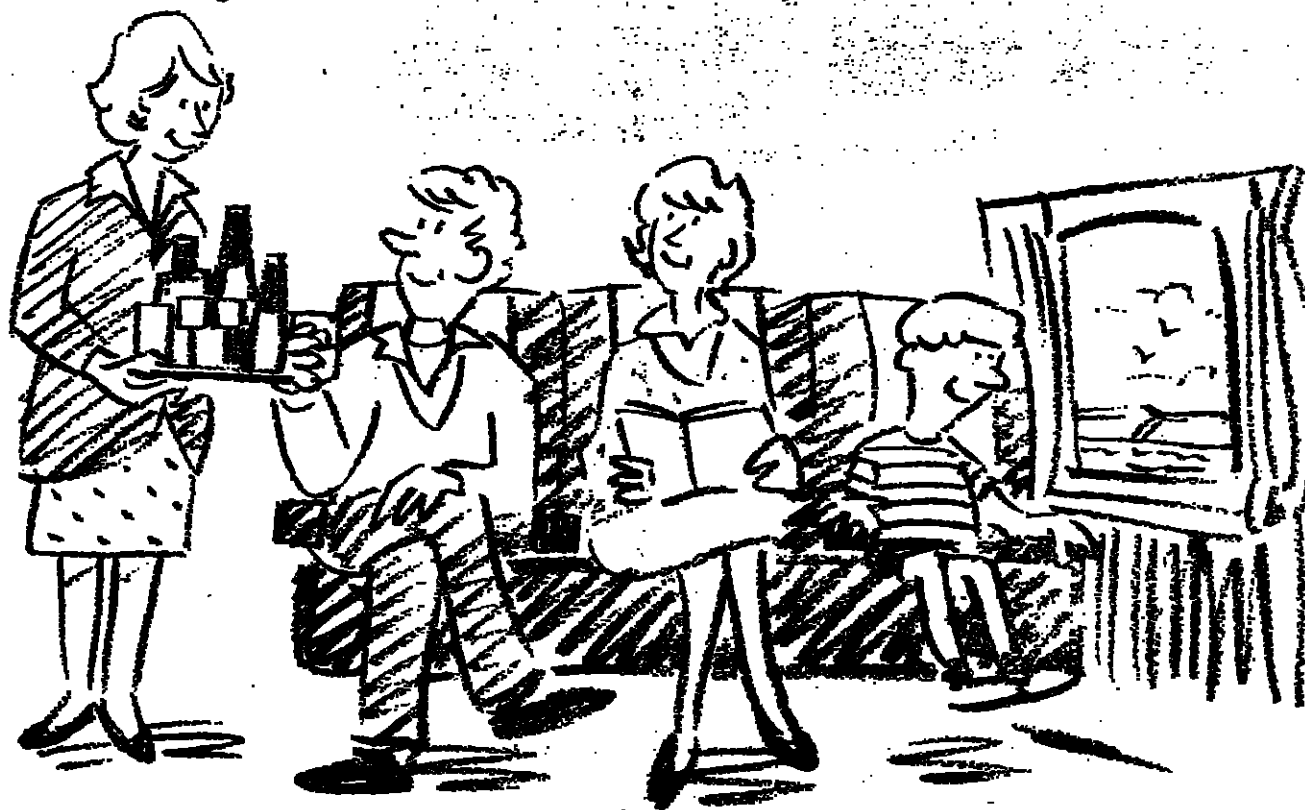
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HOVER SPEED

T/26/5/84

Gray, 201550

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Robin Young presents a gastronomic guide to
the restaurants of Boulogne and Calais

A diet sheet for the Channel hopper

Word has got about that you can eat better in France, and cheaper too. Every week, hundreds of people are taking day trips to France with a lunch out as the centrepiece of the excursion. On my last three visits to restaurants in Boulogne and Calais, British customers outnumbered the French by 28 to three (La Charlotte, Boulogne), 45 to eight (La Matelote, Boulogne) and 54 to 26 (Le Channel, Calais).

And that was not counting the disappointments — no less than six parties of Britons turned away by La Charlotte because they arrived after 1pm with no reservations, and a party of four turned away by La Matelote even though they had not only booked by telephone weeks in advance but had also rung to confirm the previous night.

Their fate showed how disaster-prone these arrangements can be, and what scant sympathy gastronomic innocents abroad can expect in some of the establishments they are so keen to patronise.

The fiasco at La Matelote happened because another British party of four had beaten the telephone-booked group through the door by a matter of minutes. The receptionist, performing her job with more hauteur than attention, assumed that one group was the other, and gave the table away.

In such circumstances one might have expected the cham-

pagne bottle to be whipped out and accommodating gestures made until another table became free. I drew the staff's attention to the fact that we could vacate to the fact that we could vacate quite shortly, but they were not interested. Four Britons were summarily returned to the streets of Boulogne at about 1.25pm on a Sunday with their carefully laid lunch plans ruined and poor chances by that time of finding a decent meal anywhere else.

Such disasters will not deter others pursuing pot-luck across the Channel. Here is a day trippers' diet sheet to help them make the right choices and, I hope, avoid disappointment.

I suggest you commute to your lunch table by Hoverspeed. On calm, sunny days, of course, nothing whets the appetite as well as a Channel crossing on an open deck, but you cannot rely on the weather or, sadly, the ferryboats' time-keeping.

Remember that it is an hour later in France than it is in Britain, and aim to be at table by 12.30pm French time. The number of ill-prepared lunch trips that founder on the supposition that lunch-time is the same in both countries is so huge that it is embarrassing.

Given the choice, Boulogne is preferable. It is a more convenient town, and has the edge in both shops and restaurants. But Calais, too, has its fans and provides plenty of shopping and

BOULOGNE

La Charlotte, 11 rue Doyen (off place Danton), (010 33 21 30 13 08). Closed Saturdays. Booking in advance essential. The staff speak English, although none too willingly. The two tiny rooms, a Parisian vision of romantic rustic chic with an intimacy that is almost promiscuous, are now actually prettier than the food, which had visibly condescended a little of late. The menus, at 70Fr or 99Fr, are still likely to take British breath away and there is a world of difference between theme and those of the slapdash neighbours at the Brasserie Alfred, which only looks like a good restaurant of the more traditional variety and is not recommended. La Charlotte's mousselines and sorbets are specialties; fish is usually better than meat.

La Liegeoise, 10 rue Monsigny (010 33 21 31 6115). Closed Fridays. Booking necessary. Boulogne's most radically improved restaurant, Alain Delpeyre, the young chef, is an audacious experimentalist in nouvelle cuisine, especially with fish; witness for example his sausage of sole and salmon served with tagliatelle, or fillet of turbot with grapefruit on a bed of spinach. Do not make the mistake of missing the



Look and cook: Le patron awaits you at Chez Zizine (left); and fishy business at the luxurious La Matelote

voluptuous desserts. There are menus at 82Fr, 125Fr or 190Fr, for six delectable courses. The décor, with coral-pink nappery and potted palms, is fairly staid, but the service generally charming. The local clientele is mostly businessmen, so the atmosphere should suit men of affairs and some imagination.

La Matelote, 80 boulevard Siebeuve (opposite the casino), (010 33 21 30 1797). Closed Tuesdays and for the second half of June. Perhaps you should write as well as phone, to ensure that they note your name correctly. Generally reckoned to offer Boulogne's best cooking. The room is elegant, light, pastel yellow, and luxuriously appointed, the service adept but a bit stiff. The wine list is certainly the best in town. Menus are from 90Fr during the week, but 140Fr at weekends, and might include langoustine with mousseline of courgette; breast of duck with caramelized peaches; beef with morel mushrooms; or mint sorbet with chocolate sauce and ginger biscuit. This is the place for those to whom money is least important, and for large celebratory parties on special occasions. Bookings for eight or more are, one must hope, less likely to go astray than those for smaller numbers.

Le Welsh Pub, 28 place Dalton (010 33 21 31 5131). Closed Mondays and mid-September to mid-October. Bookings unlikely to be taken seriously. Boulogne's best brasserie,

briskly serving teeming plates of fruits de mer, choucroute, guly bouillabaisse, and Welsh rarebit (made with beer) which is a local specialty. There are menus at 80Fr during the week, 95Fr on Sundays. Upstairs is a bit quieter than the crowded ground floor, but the only way to be sure of room is to get in early. This is a good place for simple seafood lovers, family

parties and day-trip shoppers who want an authentic French meal without devoting their day to it.

Hostellerie de la Rivière, Pont de Briques (010 33 21 32 2281). Closed Mondays and throughout August. Five kilometres from the hoverport and town, but manageable for motorists or those willing to take a taxi. It is

also worth the effort because it has recently gained a Michelin star, and has definitely replaced the unreliable Atlantic at Wimereux as the out-of-town resort for the gastronomic specialities include three-fish pâté, sole braised in cider, vinegar and millefeuille pastries. There are menus from 75Fr to 180Fr.

Chez Zizine, 26 rue Amiral-Bruix (010 33 21 31 43 24). Closed Sundays. Essential to book. A crowded, tiny room in a dingy side street, but not as cheap as it looks. The low-priced menus are very basic and best avoided, but there is good value in well cooked and absolutely fresh fish among the à la carte specialties. Allow at least 120Fr for a meal. For those who like to think of a trip to the Continent as slumming it.

One restaurant which serves as a last resort for those who fail to book is Hamiot, 1 rue Faidherbe (010 33 21 31 4420). A very French snack bar and restaurant favoured by day trippers and local fishermen alike. Meals are robust and inexpensive, and there is a marginally quieter room upstairs.

Finally, I recommend one restaurant between Boulogne and Calais, affording motorists the possibility of entering by one port and leaving, perhaps, by the other while having the best possible meal en route.

Le Grand Cerf at Marquise (21km from Calais and 13 from Boulogne, (010 33 21 92 8453). Closed Mondays. Booking essential. An amazing asset in an unpromising location, J.-F. Lemercier is one of the brightest young chefs in northern France, and offers four well-balanced and highly original menus at prices from 100Fr to 230Fr. Specialities include hot foie gras with apples and turnips in cider; fish in sweet-pepper sauce; lobster consommé with sardine croûtons; passionfruit sorbet with raspberries steeped in pink champagne; and fresh peach soufflé. The foie gras is also sold to take away. At a test meal only the bread was less than superb. The place for the galloping gourmets for whom only the best will suffice. Plan to spend at least 2½ hours over lunch. It is really worth it.

meal from about 120Fr. A jolly place for office parties and shopping groups willing to experiment a little.

The last resort for those without bookings is: Touquets, 57 rue Royale (010 33 21 34 6418). Closed Mondays. Has seats for 200 and a brisk tourist menu as little as 40Fr, but is best for fresh shellfish and generous plateaux of fruits de mer.

CALAIS

Le Channel, 3 boulevard de la Résistance (on the seafront) (010 33 21 34 4230). Closed Tuesdays. Busting convivial and authentically French with its red plush tapestry upholstery, although it has had a devoted English following for many years now. The kitchen is in open view of the dining room, so there are no secrets here about the salmon with sorrel, monkfish with green peppercorn, confit of goose or poached turbot with hollandaise sauce. Fish is more strongly represented than meat, but the desserts are the most limited department. Menus at 60Fr or 90Fr are fair value and will suit families or office parties, but they have to keep a sharper eye these days on the competition next door (see below).

La Sole Meunière, 1 boulevard de la Résistance (next door to the above) (010 33 21 34 4301). Closed Tuesdays and for the third week of June. Has recently

undergone a sea-change with menus from as little as 42.50Fr and dishes as fishily original as fish choucroute, fish couscous, and clam quiche. They also make an effort with the desserts, such as profiteroles with lime and raspberry sauce. Will admirably suit followers of Le Channel who are now willing to try something else.

La Diligence, 4 rue Edmond-Roche in Calais-Nord (connected to the Hôtel Meurice) (010 33 21 96 4068). Closed Wednesdays. Booking highly advisable. Has now replaced the restaurant of the Hôtel Sauvage as the most adventurous in Calais. M. Senard, the chef, dabbles in sauces — for example, Roquefort, pepper and whisky, olive, orange and honey and vinegar. These accompany, respectively, veal, steak, duckling, lamb, and sole. The meals are light, the tables a bit confined and the service amateurish, but for admirers of nouvelle cuisine this is currently the best Calais to offer.

Le Moulin à Poivre, 10 rue Neuve (near the crossing of the four principal boulevards in Calais-Sud) (010 33 21 96 2232). Closed Sundays and Mondays and the first half of August. A piece of imitation fin-de-siècle kitsch, but the food is more genuine than the décor. Scallops with leeks, monkfish in Beaufort, duckling in mandarine and game dishes in season enliven the repertoire. A la carte

TELLA ARTOIS



Home from home: Fish and chips tempt the French at the Bar Hamot

Knockdown prices as operators struggle to fill seats

A glut of air-charter seats to sunny European destinations is producing an increasing number of special offers from tour operators.

Thomas Cook has made an unusual deal with British Airways, under which it has bought up 18,000 seats released back to the airline by other operators and is now selling them through all its high-street branches. Thomas Cook quotes fares as low as £89 return on some flights to Athens and has been advertising flights to some Mediterranean destinations for only £49 return.

Jetsave realigned this week by announcing a flat-rate return fare of £49 (plus £11 airport taxes) to all its European destinations throughout the summer on any seats still unsold within seven days of departure. Among the routes on which this offer applies is the 1,800-mile flight from Gatwick to Tenerife, that gives a rate of only 1.6p per mile.

An indication of the surplus capacity on charter flights comes from Viking International, a leading air-broking company, which says that while about 14 million aircraft seats are on offer to tour operators this year, only about 8 million passengers are likely to take an air package.

Fuelling caution
Package holidays next winter could be surcharged if hostilities in the Middle East result in an increase in the cost of aeroplane fuel. Most leading tour operators already exclude cost increases caused by government action from their no-surcharge guarantees, but Horizon, in its winter 1984-85 programme published this week, is the first to extend its exclusion clause to cover the possibility of conflict in the Middle East. Other mass-market operators are likely to follow suit.

Horizon's 1984-85 prices to Malta and Morocco are down by about 10 per cent compared with last winter. But Spanish holidays will be up by about 7 per cent on average, because after two to three years of buoyant business from the United Kingdom, Spanish hoteliers have seen an opportunity to push up their prices.

Safe packages

Tighter consumer protection on air-based package holidays is being urged by leading tour operators. Members of the Tour Operators' Study Group, which accounts for about 70 per cent of the package business, have told Sir Peter Lane, who is investigating protection for holidaymakers on behalf of the Government, that the licensing of tour operators by the Civil Aviation Authority should be extended to cover all types of air-package holiday.

At present the authority's licensing and bonding system covers all charter-based holidays but only some of those which use scheduled flights. The tour operators argue that there is so much confusion over which of the latter legally need to be licensed that they should all be brought into the authority's safety net.

Cut-price cabin

The Danish shipping company DFDS Seaways has come up with a special deal for passen-

gers on its ferry route from Harwich to Cuxhaven, in West Germany. Four passengers with a car will qualify for a total round-trip fare of £249 from June 6 to June 19 and £299 from June 20 to August 19. That includes accommodation in a four-berth cabin.

Family favours

Enterprise and Flair, two tour-operating companies run by British Airways, are to make available "thousands" of free holidays to children between July and October (including the school-holiday period). Two full-fare-paying adults will be able to take one child between the ages of two and 11 free of charge for a one or two-week holiday; a 60 per cent discount will apply to a second child.

Jemmes dorée

French Railways (SNCF) is offering a 50 per cent reduction to people under 26 travelling at off-peak times between June 1 and September 30. Young travellers can buy a "Carte Jeune" for £10.50, which

entitles them to half-price travel on any rail route in France, with the bonus of a free couchette (top bunk) for a total overnight journey. SNCF has also introduced the "Carte Jeune" for the same age group, offering a 50 per cent or 20 per cent discount, according to the date of travel, on four single journeys made during 1984. SNCF, 179 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-409 1224).

Belfast bargain

Low-cost charter flights from Belfast to New York are being introduced next month by American Airlines in conjunction with Air National, a United States airline. Flights will operate weekly from June 12 until September 18 at £231

return, including airport tax. Information from American Airlines, Walton-on-Thames, on 0933 246166.

Riding high

Tours to Los Angeles to take in the Olympic Games are being organized by Abercrombie & Kent in conjunction with the Horse Trials Support Group. There are three separate tours departing on July 27 or August 3. Prices start at £895, including scheduled flight and hotel accommodation but excluding tickets for the Olympics events. Information from Abercrombie & Kent, 42 Sloane Street, London SW1 (01-235 8556).

Philip Ray

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HOLIDAY BARGAINS

FROM GATWICK	DATE	REST	Hotel/Apt	Board	1 week	2 weeks
1 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
2 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
3 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
4 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
5 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
6 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
7 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
8 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
9 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
10 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
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27 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
28 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
29 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	
30 June	Torremolinos	Costa	SC	£189	£368	

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FAMILY LIFE

Return to the steam age for a tonic in the country

However devoted you are to your children, there are times when you yearn (there is no other word for it) to put as much distance as you can between yourself and demands for socks and supper, help with homework and even, God forgive you, a simple chat about life. Occasionally you may manage the break-hop in to a car, on to a train or a plane and disappear. It was in just such circumstances that we found ourselves heading west out of London last week. Destination a well-recommended hotel in Devon with "magnificent views over the Salcombe estuary", emperor-sized double beds and room service.

Twenty-four hours after our arrival I was reminded of yet another essential difference between myself and my partner: I had scarcely begun to relish the luxury of absolute idleness; he was restored and anxious to be up and about exploring the locality. In a moment of rare magnanimity (after the bacon, orange juice and third cup of coffee), I agreed to a little drive. Four hours and 120 miles later, I wished I had stuck to my guns.

On day three we agreed to concentrate on one area, the Dart Valley, or at least as much of it as we could comfortably take in one day. And because we have a family and part of my job is to try out possible family outings, we did so with the family in mind.

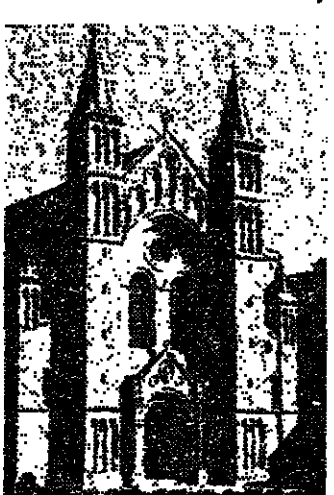
We began our outing at Buckfastleigh, arriving at the Dart Valley Railway Station and Steam Centre just in time to board the train. We sat in an original Great Western Railway carriage, deeply upholstered, with its leather, awl window-frames and faded sepia photographs of local beauty spots as they were before leopards and architecture disfigured them. Then we hung out of the window, as did most of the other passengers, as much to smell and be enveloped by the steam as to take in the picturesque views of the River Dart.

By the time we reached Totnes, where the engine was uncoupled and shunted to the front of the train for the return journey, the schoolchildren were hooked, scrambling down banks to take photographs of the train, quizzing the driver, asking numerous questions. "It's always the same", Barry Cogar, manager of the railway, said. "I

think it's because they can feel steam - it's alive, so are the engines, and you can see how it all works."

Arriving back at Buckfastleigh, we looked around the small, well-laid-out museum and then, from a viewing platform, at the workshops where several old engines were being painstakingly restored. And we agreed that whether or not you were a steam enthusiast, you could not help but be impressed by the body of men, both paid and unpaid, who dedicated so much of their time to help to preserve a bygone age.

The same might also be said of the monks at Buckfast Abbey



Perfect piece: Buckfast Abbey, rebuilt this century

(our next stop) although their devotion is to a different God, and their dedication total. Visitors here were comparatively thin on the ground, mostly elderly couples, some of whom were in the abbey shop, purchasing the tonic wine with which the name Buckfast is almost synonymous. We made straight for the abbey church, whose very existence is little short of a miracle.

Founded in 1018, Buckfast, like so many British and European abbeys, has known its fair share of vicissitudes: it suffered under Henry VIII's dissolution order and subsequently fell into almost total ruin. Today it stands solid as a rock, a monument to the vision of Abbot Anscom Vorner who was largely responsible for its total rebuilding programme started in 1907 and completed in 1937. As we were told: "No other monastery has been

rebuilt largely in its original form, within a single lifetime... it now seems impossible that a team of no more than six monks could have completed the work, especially as only one... had any experience as a mason."

In spite of the commercialization for tourists of this working abbey, with shops selling beeswax and tonic wine and the (in my opinion) less attractive paraphernalia of the Roman Catholic Church, the visit is well worth making, if only to sit in the church. An additional attraction, an exhibition of the history of the monks at Buckfast, will be opening in the crypt soon.

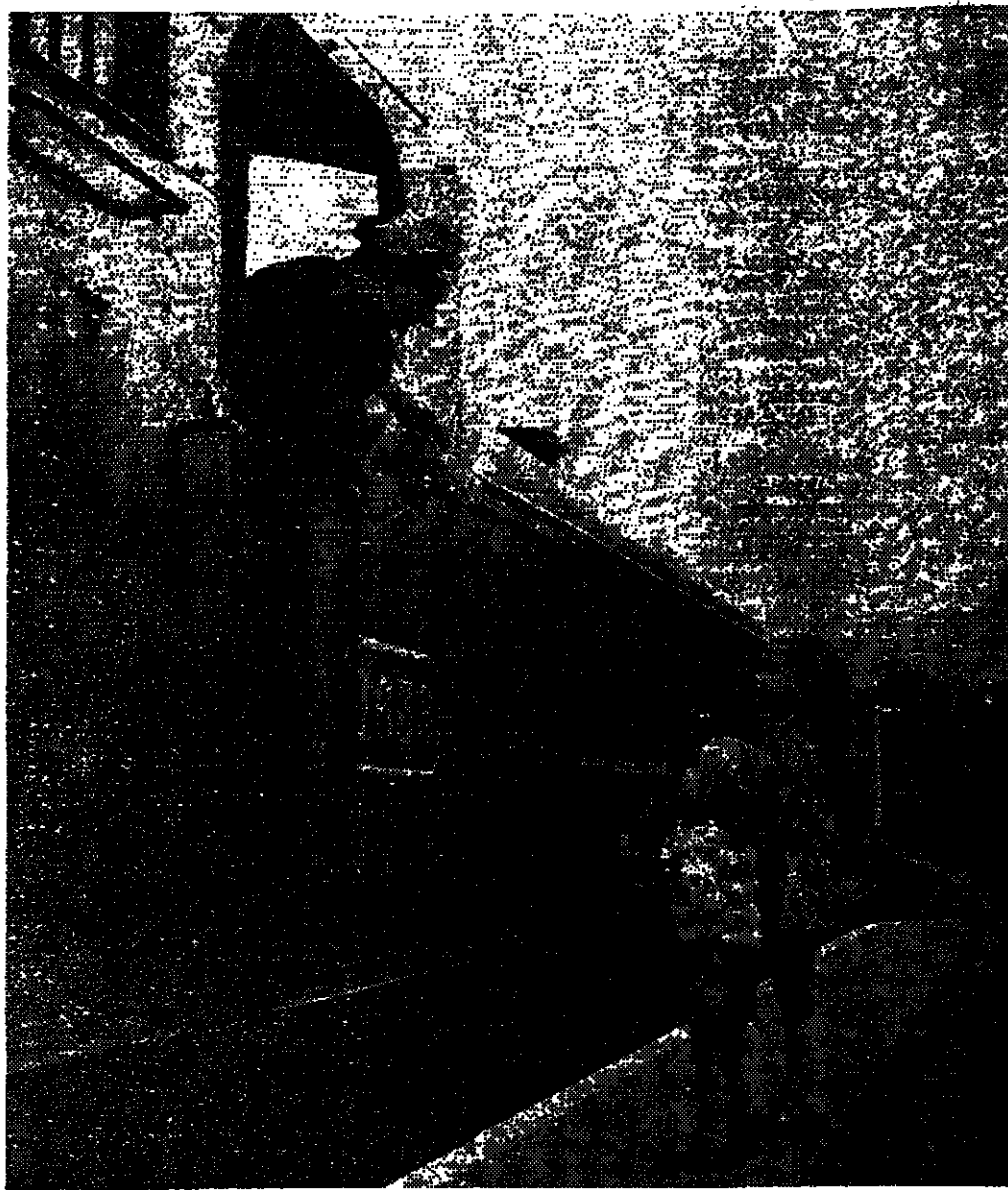
Our last visit that day was to Darrington Hall, the school much in the news recently, and its gardens, which I had heard were among the most beautiful in England. As we entered the fourteenth-century courtyard we were advised that, as this was for many a place of work, visitors should neither behave in a rowdy fashion nor enter any building but the Great Hall. Only a phillistine would transgress, so self-assured and tranquil is the environment.

Outside in the magnificent gardens, with their tiled, "sunny border", azalea dell, rhododendron walk, camellia walk and "twelve apostles" (a row of Irish yews, possibly planted to shield childish eyes from a bear-baiting pit), the only sound was of birds and the steady drip of rain. For us, an amateur gardener and an architect, used to the confinement of London, this was the high point of the day.

There are many more outings to be made if you happen to find yourself in or near the Dart Valley. We should have liked to have visited the Dartmoor Wildlife Park.

Judy Froshaug

The Dart Valley Railway has two lines: Buckfastleigh-Totnes return and Paignton-Kingswear. Trains run daily during the summer months. For further information, telephone 0384 42338 (Buckfastleigh) and 0803 555872 (Paignton). Return fares adult £2.50, child £1.60; single (adult) £2, (child) £1.20. Buckfastleigh, Buckfastleigh is open seven days a week. Weekday Masses at 8am and 10.05pm. Sundays 9am, 10.30am, 7.15pm (Holy Days at 10.30am). Darrington Hall and gardens are open daily. Admission free, but donations for upkeep of the gardens welcome.



Letting off steam: Children talk to a driver on the Dart Valley Railway

SUPERKIDS
Saturday Morning Children's Theatre Club, Shaw Theatre, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 (388 0051). Today 10.30am-12.30pm, 50p.
Last chance to attend the club for the time being (this was a pilot run), with the full length production of *Superkids* serial feature, a talent parade with prizes, and regular features-newsreel, horror spot etc.

BATTLE BEYOND THE STARS
Children's Cinema Club, The Barbican, Cinema 2, London EC2 (638 4141). Today 11am and 2.30pm, children £1, adults (with child member) £1.50. Membership £1 per year, 50p for the day.

One of the more popular space adventures on screen, plus a cartoon and a live appearance by Maudie Wilkins, alias the Magic Lady.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE INVISIBLE THIEF
Saturday Morning Children's Theatre, Croydon Warehouse Theatre, 62 Dingwall Road, Croydon, (880 4060). Today 11am, temporary membership 10p, children 70p, adults £1.30.

Outings

An adventure story for the over-fives presented by Bus Stop, with magic and audience participation.

THE RAILWAY CHILDREN
Saturday Kids Club, Screen on the Hill, 205 Haverstock Hill, London NW3 (435 3366). Annual membership tickets £1, £1.25 children, £1.50 adults.

Timeless classic which kept closer to the book than most screen adaptations. Directed by Lionel Jeffries.

SNITCHY TITCH AND BANDICOOT
Little Angel Marionette Theatre, 14 Dagmar Passage, Grove Street, London N1 (226 1767). Today 11am, 3pm, tomorrow 3pm, adults £1.50, children £1.

Two shows for children aged three to six. *Snitchy Titch* today is a jungle adventure story presented by Ronnie Le Drew, Bandicoot tomorrow is Violet Philpott's well-known hero, with glove puppets.

PETROUCHKA THE PUPPET
Tricycle Theatre, 295 Kilburn High Road, London NW5 (824 5330). Today 2pm, tickets £1.
Based on the eponymous ballet, this is not a puppet show but a show about a puppet. Presented by Watch Theatre, it will appeal mainly to children aged six to nine.

FRANKIE'S FRIENDS
Bubble Theatre on Blackheath, London SE3 (485 3420). Tomorrow 3pm, tickets £1.25.
Bubble Theatre production at Blackheath, first leg of their 18-week tour of London parks. This show by David Holman most suitable for 8-12-year-olds.

THE CAMERAMAN
Junior NPT, National Film Theatre, South Bank (226 2232). Tomorrow 4pm, adults £2.40, children £1.20, non BFT members welcome if accompanied by child.
A Buster Keaton classic, made for MGM at the end of the maestro's career. Keaton masterminded all from camera and acting to the editing and directing of the film.

BRIDGE

Even-handed approach to a parliamentary battle

"We're not favourites this year", the Duke of Atholl said, as I greeted him at the Inn on the Park for the tenth match between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. "I don't mind being outnumbered", the Duke continued, "but some of my key men are missing."

Despite their captain's pessimistic forecast, the upper house had already established a lead of more than 2,000 points when hostilities were suspended for drinks, followed by an excellent lunch.

In the morning session, the Lords were totally dominant. Even though they were deprived of the effrontery of Lord Lever's dashing play, they seemed altogether too solid and too experienced for their opponents. But the Commons had their chances, particularly on this spectacular hand:

Rubber duplicate. Love all Dealer East

The Lords, striving for better things, finished in the no-man's-land contract of five spades, played by North. After some early skirmishes which included the ♠10 covered by the ♠J, ♠Q and ♠A and a club ruff in his own hand, declarer, having drawn three rounds of trumps, made the unusual play of forcing West to take his master trump, the ♠8. Although it is not normally good technique to play your last trump when it is a loser, on this occasion it put pressure on East, who could not maintain his guard of both minor suits. I don't say it was the only, or even the best, way to make 11 tricks, but it was certainly exciting.

In the other room, Sally Oppenheim was borne somewhat protesting into the dizzy heights of six no trumps, which East, perhaps sensing her lack of enthusiasm, doubled.

Declarer made a shrewd decision when she played low from dummy on the opening heart lead, as East unwisely contributed the ♠Q. After winning with the ♠A she played the ♠10 covered by the ♠J and ♠Q, losing to the ♠A. East returned the heart, which went to dummy's ♠K. Declarer cashed the ♠K and played two rounds of diamonds, finishing in her

hand. Had the diamonds been divided, all would have been well. As it was, declarer had to divine the spade position, taking a finesse against the ♠8. Unhappily, but most reasonably, she decided to rely on the spade break. So instead of regaining 760 points, the Commons were further behind.

On the resumption the Commons recovered a little ground, but with only two rubbers to play, the margin was still substantial. Suddenly a chink of light appeared when the Lords had an expensive misunderstanding.

Rubber duplicate. Love all North-South 60. Dealer South.

North assumed that an opening three bid with a part score, would indicate greater strength. It must have been a bitter disappointment to him to learn that his side possessed one too few of the necessary complement of aces.

There is an old-fashioned adjunct to the Blackwood convention, rarely played today, which provides for this dilemma. If after the Blackwood response, the four no trumps bidder knows his side is missing two aces, he may, by bidding an unbid suit at the five level, command his partner to bid five...no trumps. On this occasion it would not have saved the day, but it would have looked a little more dignified.

The last two rubbers were long and bitterly contested. Perhaps the Commons' superior play, eventually became a factor, as they pressed their spirited counter-attack home to achieve an astonishing victory by 430 points. The score in the series is now: House of Lords 6; House of Commons 4.

The House of Lords: The Duke of Atholl (captain); Lord Glenkings (who, sadly, died on May 15, aged 71); Lord Smith; Lord Gisborough; and Lord Garmouth.

House of Commons: Sir Anthony Balfour (captain); Kenneth Baker; Sir Peter Emery; Sally Oppenheim; John Siskin; and John Marek.

Jeremy Flint

The Times Jumbo Crossword

Prizes of £50 will be given for the first five correct solutions opened on Tuesday, June 5, 1984. Entries should be addressed to The Times Jumbo Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London, WC99 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, June 9, 1984.

ACROSS

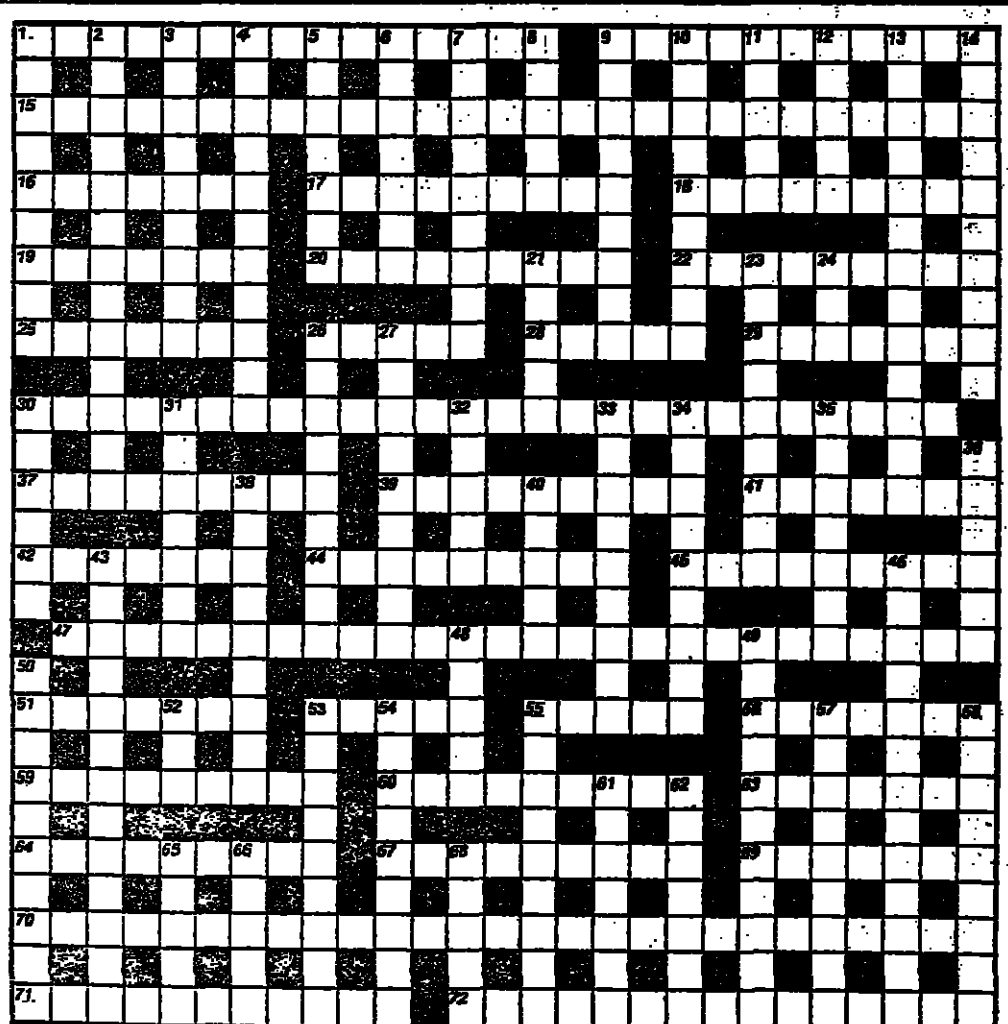
- 1 A frankly addictive hobby? (5-10).
- 2 Disaster when Tom takes a turn in Greek drama (11).
- 15 Writs are to be preferred to solicitors' letters (7,5,6,4,5).
- 16 Foul-sounding charges for Mrs Partlet (3-4).
- 17 Striking employee said to be an extra factory hand? (9).
- 18 Cell contains this instrument she found in France (9).
- 19 Comparatively pungent description of the Mollucas? (7).
- 20 Device to demonstrate tactics, and accepted by firm (4-5).
- 22 Added profit in building material round Central America (9).
- 23 "man... With too much knowledge for the ——— (Pope) (7).
- 26 So in a month his voyage became a legend (5).
- 28 Bidder so distressed because this price is high? (5).
- 29 Help to imprison the emperor in glass (7).
- 30 Communications satellite picks up hero of Poe's tragedy (3,5,4,7,3,4).
- 37 Onlooker sees Hardy's companion in Derby perhaps (9).
- 39 One in four possibly in neat high church feature (9).
- 41 Is the friend of Marat about to show this form of religion? (7).
- 42 Becomes less severe about money sent in error (7).
- 44 Topsy just "grewed" into one of them (9).
- 45 Too many notes given out concerning children (4-5).
- 47 Said of features of infants terrible, or minor amorphae (6,8,4,4,4).
- 51 Struggles to escape from Brutus's lesser confinement (7).
- 53 What's to stop this wagonette? (5).
- 55 Mountain feature that's topping for a bird (5).
- 56 A shaft from Omar's Hunter of the East (7).
- 57 With Ezra, Anne's converted by early Christians (9).
- 60 Mountain stone (9).
- 63 Unusually precise instructions for preparing courses (7).
- 64 Jellylike cats for example were so utilitarian (9).
- 67 Fascinated when it's sung in French to begin with (9).
- 69 Claud is said to be like one in Carroll's quadrille (7).
- 70 On the contrary the dairy mishap could make a cat laugh (3,2,3,6,4,5,4).
- 71 Treatment of this swollen condition is cogent and secure, nothing less (11).
- 72 Inclination to follow walk-on actor in office of overseer (15).
- 4 Helping to give birth to a hundred librettos perhaps (11).
- 5 "Drink, puppies, drink" might one say to them? (3-4).
- 6 Many are quick to punish (7).
- 7 Fraudulently acquired gold initially with no little trouble (3-6).
- 8 Good fortune in Germany for a composer (5).
- 9 Drunken reel in game on board? How dreary! (9).
- 10 He may have designs on somebody (9).
- 11 Celebrated environment of lake in common parlance (5).
- 12 Tree provides for some crow a nest (5).
- 13 Figure there can be no meetings of its opposing sides (13).
- 14 For which Housman's cherry wore white (10).
- 21 Main force of attack by black piglet (5).
- 23 Captain Nemo's kamikaze manoeuvre? (5-4).
- 24 Dusky maiden? (3).
- 26 Sudorific shrub's injection transformed Dorian (9).
- 27 Like the general plan I get in vehicles when climbing (9).
- 30 Coat of herald starting pilgrimage from this inn (6).
- 31 Opposed to increase in a way (7).
- 32 But hog's-back is the opposite of a ridge in some parts (5).
- 33 Roughly speaking speed of greyhounds' leader creates division among compositors (4-5).
- 34 Lemons not otherwise liable to drop off (9).
- 35 Agreeable to final disposal of one's property (7).
- 36 Way to attain top honours after duplicating two letters (6).
- 38 Ned is thrice embarrassed by deprival of title (9).
- 40 On active service on one's desert filling station (5).
- 43 As "Press" Eliza's arranged an entry permit (7-6).
- 46 Like great poetry inciting Scottish youth to brandish a weapon (13).
- 48 Start of exudation in tree, one kind of resin (5).
- 49 Evict robust sort getting in the way (11).
- 50 Coign of vantage for small bird circling a pond maybe (10).
- 52 Deity creates a division between sides (3).
- 53 Constituent of quartz included in interdict of some RC churches (9).
- 54 Original model might be said to describe Noah? (9).
- 55 Fruit - we have to preserve a lot anyhow at university (9).
- 57 Date uncle arranged to be brought into the centre (9).
- 58 Passe-partout for the boss, note (6-3).
- 61 Grow too big for alfresco clothing? (7).
- 62 Sun made havoc of jellyfishes (7).
- 65 Figure of speech from beginning of the cable (5).
- 66 Water rate with 200 out of employment (5).
- 68 About three quarters were used to 6 scholars (5).

DOWN

- 1 Rum ration for fifteen on one of them? (Stevenson) (3-6).
- 2 Shown by good students two hours before noon - it's seven, oddly enough (13).
- 3 Gain without money is the lot of the side-show artist (9).

Name

Address



Concise Jumbo Crossword

Solution to appear in The Times on Monday May 28, no prize

ACROSS

- 1 Impressionableness (15)
- 2 Prepared (2,9)
- 3 Revelations riders (4,8,2,3,10)
- 16 Quite naughty (7)
- 17 Initiatory speech (9)
- 18 Artilleryman (9)
- 19 Non work period (3,4)
- 20 Bad breath (9)
- 22 Inability to feel pain (9)
- 25 Without purchaser (2,5)
- 26 Make indistinct (5)
- 28 Patient attendant (5)
- 29 Add to (7)
- 30 Normal practice (8,9,9)
- 31 Sudden surprise (4,5)
- 32 Devout (9)
- 33 Lighter (7)
- 34 Faulty ballot (3,4)
- 35 Manifestly demonstrative (9)
- 36 Not economical (9)
- 37 Family doctor (7,7,12)
- 51 Strand/embankment area (7)
- 53 Photographed file (5)
- 55 Male hens (5)
- 56 Humpty (5,2)
- 59 1942 desert battlefield (2,7)
- 60 Extremopore (9)
- 63 Pious lies (7)
- 64 Bowl with curve (5,4)
- 67 Not ill at ease (9)
- 69 New Testament liar (7)
- 70 Old 107th (3,6,4,2,5,2,5)
- 71 Low body temperature (11)
- 72 Examined hazards (10,5)

DOWN

- 1 Gentle tan colour (4,5)
- 2 Idea tester (8,5)
- 3 Race (9)
- 4 Inspire (11)
- 5 Flaw (7)
- 6 Sight centre (7)
- 7 Stretched out (9)
- 8 Symbolic classer (5)
- 9 Glorifier (9)
- 10 Runners-up heat (9)
- 11 Cornice bracket (5)
- 12 Eskimo house (5)
- 13 Revel sadness (7,6)
- 14 Unmitigated loss (5,5)
- 21 Islam traditionalist branch (5)
- 23 Government abolitionist (9)
- 24 Joke (3)
- 26 Coat depository (9)
- 27 Assessed too highly (4,5)
- 30 Hallowed place (6)
- 31 Throw away (7)

SOLUTION TO No 346 (last Saturday's prize concise)

ACROSS: 1 Scandinavia 9 Eminent 10 Offer 11 Aim 13 Lock 16 Arch 21 Embroid 18 Easy 20 Womb 21 Cinema 22 Once 23 Scot 25 Sea 28 U boat 29 Chicano 30 Tempus fugit

DOWN: 2 Chide 3 Need 4 Jota 5 Atom 6 Inferno 7 Belle époque 8 Prohibition 12 Indeed 14 Key 15 Oblige 19 Succrose 20 Was 24 Casti 25 Stop 26 Acs 27 Ainsu

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

The winners of prize concise No 346 are: Mrs E. F. McFall, 26 Nalley Avenue, Ballsbridge, Dublin; and Mr A. Ditchfield, Shoemaker's Cottage, Honington, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire.

CHESS

Technical triumphs of an incomparable virtuoso

Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, celebrated his thirty-third birthday this week. During his extraordinary career he has contrived to pick in a remarkable number of great victories both in tournament and match chess.

Perhaps his tournament results are the more impressive. No world champion, not Emanuel Lasker nor Capablanca nor Alekhine, has played in and won so many great tournaments. Alas, we have no means of comparing his results with those of the greatest chess champions, Bobby Fischer, since the American gave up playing the day he won the world title.

Karpov won the world championship by default in 1975 - and who knows what the result of a match between Fischer and him in that year would have been? In the same year Karpov also won first prize in two great tournaments in Yugoslavia at Ljubljana-Portoroz and in Italy at Milan.

Thereafter he had success after success in tournaments in Yugoslavia (Skopje and above all Yugoslavia), in West Germany at Bad Lauterberg, and particularly in the Netherlands in a succession of grandmaster tournaments at Tilburg.

This allows Black to get into a line similar to that mentioned in the last note: more aggressive seems 12 Bf-N5. But, as soon appears, Karpov has a new line of attack in mind.

Black has succeeded in clearing White's centre, but in so doing has left himself open to a kingside attack. Karpov promptly demonstrates.

Necessary, since White was threatening N-KP followed by R-Q1.

His best tournament result was at Moscow in 1981 when he scored 9 out of 13 ahead of 13 grandmasters, including two former world champions, Smyslov and Petrosian, not to mention his future match opponent, Gary Kasparov. Interestingly he won the recent London event, again ahead of 13 grandmasters and with the same score of 9 out of 13.

In match-play, though, he has been consistently unimpressive. This is chiefly because of the opposition quality of that remarkable grandmaster, Viktor Korchnoi. Karpov did win the matches against him, but on the first two occasions the victories were narrow. In fact, I got the impression at Baguio City in the Philippines in 1978 that, had Korchnoi chosen another defence, the Frenchman's open form of the "Ruy Lopez" then Karpov would have lost the match. But later, at Merano in 1981, Karpov destroyed Korchnoi with a score of 6 wins, 10 draws and 2 losses.

In Karpov I think we see not only a perfect technician but also a virtuoso in every style of play.

Last week I gave Karpov's win against the Dutch grand-

master, Timman from the Phillips and Deurloo Tournament. Today I give his game versus Tony Miles from the same event.

White: A. Karpov. Black: A. Miles. Ruy Lopez?

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-K3 N-K3 3 B-K2 B-K2 4 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-Q5 P-Q5 6 P-Q6 P-Q6 7 P-Q7 P-Q7 8 P-Q8 P-Q8 9 P-Q9 P-Q9 10 P-Q10 P-Q10 11 P-Q11 P-Q11 12 P-Q12 P-Q12 13 P-Q13 P-Q13 14 P-Q14 P-Q14 15 P-Q15 P-Q15 16 P-Q16 P-Q16 17 P-Q17 P-Q17 18 P-Q18 P-Q18 19 P-Q19 P-Q19 20 P-Q20 P-Q20 21 P-Q21 P-Q21 22 P-Q22 P-Q22 23 P-Q23 P-Q23 24 P-Q24 P-Q24 25 P-Q25 P-Q25 26 P-Q26 P-Q26 27 P-Q27 P-Q27 28 P-Q28 P-Q28 29 P-Q29 P-Q29 30 P-Q30 P-Q30 31 P-Q31 P-Q31 32 P-Q32 P-Q32 33 P-Q33 P-Q33 34 P-Q34 P-Q34 35 P-Q35 P-Q35 36 P-Q36 P-Q36 37 P-Q37 P-Q37 38 P-Q38 P-Q38 39 P-Q39 P-Q39 40 P-Q40 P-Q40 41 P-Q41 P-Q41 42 P-Q42 P-Q42 43 P-Q43 P-Q43 44 P-Q44 P-Q44 45 P-Q45 P-Q45 46 P-Q46 P-Q46 47 P-Q47 P-Q47 48 P-Q48 P-Q48 49 P-Q49 P-Q49 50 P-Q50 P-Q50 51 P-Q51 P-Q51 52 P-Q52 P-Q52 53 P-Q53 P-Q53 54 P-Q54 P-Q54 55 P-Q55 P-Q55 56 P-Q56 P-Q56 57 P-Q57 P-Q57 58 P-Q58 P-Q58 59 P-Q59 P-Q59 60 P-Q60 P-Q60 61 P-Q61 P-Q61 62 P-Q62 P-Q62 63 P-Q63 P-Q63 64 P-Q64 P-Q64 65 P-Q65 P-Q65 66 P-Q66 P-Q66 67 P-Q67 P-Q67 68 P-Q68 P-Q68 69 P-Q69 P-Q69 70 P-Q70 P-Q70 71 P-Q71 P-Q71 72 P-Q72 P-Q72 73 P-Q73 P-Q73 74 P-Q74 P-Q74 75 P-Q75 P-Q75 76 P-Q76 P-Q76 77 P-Q77 P-Q77 78 P-Q78 P-Q78 79 P-Q79 P-Q79 80 P-Q80 P-Q80 81 P-Q81 P-Q81 82 P-Q82 P-Q82 83 P-Q83 P-Q83 84 P-Q84 P-Q84 85 P-Q85 P-Q85 86 P-Q86 P-Q86 87 P-Q87 P-Q87 88 P-Q88 P-Q88 89 P-Q89 P-Q89 90 P-Q90 P-Q90 91 P-Q91 P-Q91 92 P-Q92 P-Q92 93 P-Q93 P-Q93 94 P-Q94 P-Q94 95 P-Q95 P-Q95 96 P-Q96 P-Q96 97 P-Q97 P-Q97 98 P-Q98 P-Q98 99 P-Q99 P-Q99 100 P-Q100 P-Q100 101 P-Q101 P-Q101 102 P-Q102 P-Q102 103 P-Q103 P-Q103 104 P-Q104 P-Q104 105 P-Q105 P-Q105 106 P-Q106 P-Q106 107 P-Q107 P-Q107 108 P-Q108 P-Q108 109 P-Q109 P-Q109 110 P-Q110 P-Q110 111 P-Q111 P-Q111 112 P-Q112 P-Q112 113 P-Q113 P-Q113 114 P-Q114 P-Q114 115 P-Q115 P-Q115 116 P-Q116 P-Q116 117 P-Q117 P-Q117 118 P-Q118 P-Q118 119 P-Q119 P-Q119 120 P-Q120 P-Q120 121 P-Q121 P-Q121 122 P-Q122 P-Q122 123 P-Q123 P-Q123 124 P-Q124 P-Q124 125 P-Q125 P-Q125 126 P-Q126 P-Q126 127 P-Q127 P-Q127 128 P-Q128 P-Q128 129 P-Q129 P-Q129 130 P-Q130 P-Q130 131 P-Q131 P-Q131 132 P-Q132 P-Q132 133 P-Q133 P-Q133 134 P-Q134 P-Q134 135 P-Q135 P-Q135 136 P-Q136 P-Q136 137 P-Q137 P-Q137 138 P-Q138 P-Q138 139 P-Q139 P-Q139 140 P-Q140 P-Q140 141 P-Q141 P-Q141 142 P-Q142 P-Q142 143 P-Q143 P-Q143 144 P-Q144 P-Q144 145 P-Q145 P-Q145 146 P-Q146 P-Q146 147 P-Q147 P-Q147 148 P-Q148 P-Q148 149 P-Q149 P-Q149 150 P-Q150 P-Q150 151 P-Q151 P-Q151 152 P-Q152 P-Q152 153 P-Q153 P-Q153 154 P-Q154 P-Q154 155 P-Q155 P-Q155 156 P-Q156 P-Q156 157 P-Q157 P-Q157 158 P-Q158 P-Q158 159 P-Q159 P-Q159 160 P-Q160 P-Q160 161 P-Q161 P-Q161 162 P-Q162 P-Q162 163 P-Q163 P-Q163 164 P-Q164 P-Q164 165 P-Q165 P-Q165 166 P-Q166 P-Q166 167 P-Q167 P-Q167 168 P-Q168 P-Q168 169 P-Q169 P-Q169 170 P-Q170 P-Q170 171 P-Q171 P-Q171 172 P-Q172 P-Q172 173 P-Q173 P-Q173 174 P-Q174 P-Q174 175 P-Q175 P-Q175 176 P-Q176 P-Q176 177 P-Q177 P-Q177 178 P-Q178 P-Q178 179 P-Q179 P-Q179 180 P-Q180 P-Q180 181 P-Q181 P-Q181 182 P-Q182 P-Q182 183 P-Q183 P-Q183 184 P-Q184 P-Q184 185 P-Q185 P-Q185 186 P-Q186 P-Q186 187 P-Q187 P-Q187 188 P-Q188 P-Q188 189 P-Q189 P-Q189 190 P-Q190 P-Q190 191 P-Q191 P-Q191 192 P-Q192 P-Q192 193 P-Q193 P-Q193 194 P-Q194 P-Q194 195 P-Q195 P-Q195 196 P-Q196 P-Q196 197 P-Q197 P-Q197 198 P-Q198 P-Q198 199 P-Q199 P-Q199 200 P-Q200 P-Q200 201 P-Q201 P-Q201 202 P-Q202 P-Q202 203 P-Q203 P-Q203 204 P-Q204 P-Q204 205 P-Q205 P-Q205 206 P-Q206 P-Q206 207 P-Q207 P-Q207 208 P-Q208 P-Q208 209 P-Q209 P-Q209

Classical records of the month

REVIEW

Spirit of youthful indiscretion

Stockhausen: "Amen gibt das Leben..." North German Radio Chorus and SO/Sawallisch, Orfeo/Harmonia Mundi 5 062888 F.
Messiaen: Trois petites liturgies de la prière. Orchestre de la Suisse romande, conducted by Messiaen. Harmonia Mundi 5 06504-5.
Kochan: Rite. Guitars Works. Mikulka. BIS/Conifer LP 240.

The release of Stockhausen's "Amen gibt das Leben..." ("Breathing gives life...") has been well timed to coincide with the world premiere in Milan of his opera *Vertrag*. For the two are closely linked.

When Stockhausen wrote the first version of "Amen gibt das Leben..." in 1974, it was a simple piece for unaccompanied chorus and that was how it was recorded on Deutsche Grammophon 2530 641. But then came a sequence of works in which Stockhausen belatedly discovered he was an opera composer, culminating in 1977 with his embarking on the seven-day cycle *Licht*, of which *Sanctus* is the second "day" to be completed. It was at that stage, just before devoting all his energies to *Licht*, that he extended "Amen gibt das Leben..." to make it into a "choral opera".

This is the version now recorded, and very welcome it is. The process of expansion included the addition of orchestral colour washes and the emergence of soloists: the piece became a dialogue of arias or ensembles and choruses. But it gained no narrative. Putting together his own text which alludes with typically casual ease to atomic physics and Christian mythology, Stockhausen provides a series of spirit messages for his soloists, to which their companions may react with astonishment or hilarity.

So may we. Part of the charm of "Amen gibt das Leben..." is that its portentousness is funny and its funniness portentous. This is bemusing. By now Stockhausen's world of symbols is almost as rich and impenetrable as Wagner's, but, like Wagner, his personal commitment to it is uncertain. If "Amen gibt das Leben..." were intended seriously, it would be a joke. If it were meant to be humorous it would be a bore. As it is, one neither laughs nor yawns but listens, and listens to some of Stockhausen's most strange and exciting inventions.

Pursuing the comparison with Wagner might well lead



Deep breathing: Karlheinz Stockhausen - opera came late

sen provides a series of spirit messages for his soloists, to which their companions may react with astonishment or hilarity. So may we. Part of the charm of "Amen gibt das Leben..." is that its portentousness is funny and its funniness portentous. This is bemusing. By now Stockhausen's world of symbols is almost as rich and impenetrable as Wagner's, but, like Wagner, his personal commitment to it is uncertain. If "Amen gibt das Leben..." were intended seriously, it would be a joke. If it were meant to be humorous it would be a bore. As it is, one neither laughs nor yawns but listens, and listens to some of Stockhausen's most strange and exciting inventions. Pursuing the comparison with Wagner might well lead

one to suggest a link between "Amen gibt das Leben..." and *Die Frau im Meer* - not because the two works have remotely similar subjects, but simply because both were firsts. Stockhausen's was the first work he called an opera; Wagner's was the first opera he completed. And just as "Amen gibt das Leben..." looks forward to the musical and dramatic situations of *Licht* - the cosmic war of good and evil, Teutonic criticism and the gift of melody - so *Die Frau im Meer* looks forward to later Wagner in particular to *Lohengrin* and *Tannhäuser*.

If it does so more conspicuously than does the much more sophisticated *Rienzi*, that is probably because Wagner was here dealing with a similar world of natural and supernatural beings. And for every foretaste of his mature self he

came up with a large helping of remembered Weber or *The Magic Flute*. However, it is fascinating to hear Wagner's spring when it is unveiled with such freshness and purpose as in the new recording under Wolfgang Sawallisch. It was made at last year's Munich Festival with a good cast led by Linda, Esther Gray and John Alexander.

If this review is turning into a catalogue of youthful indiscretions, it is helped on its way by the two Messiaen works, both exultantly young and splendidly, sublimely indiscreet. Only an artist of Messiaen's naivety could get away with the mix of sex and religion, vulgarity and wonder in his *Trois petites liturgies* and *Turangallila-symphonie*, two major works of the 1940s.

A new recording of the *liturgies* was badly needed, and if this one seems on the slow side, it is slow with Messiaen's patience and humility, not ponderous. It also has claims to authenticity, having been recorded in the Messiaen Hall in the composer's home town, and in his presence. The Luxembourg performance of the *Turangallila-symphonie* also bears his seal of approval. This is a more frequently recorded piece, but the new version has the advantage of Yvonne Loriod's glittering piano and Jeanne Loriod's succulent Ondes Martenot with all the immediacy of digital sound.

Sound quality is also a notable feature of the latest record by the Czech guitarist Vladimír Mikulka. Not being a particular admirer of the guitar, I was delighted to have my prejudices overcome by an artist who makes one instantly forget his instrument: one hears only marvellous sounds, of extraordinary range, fashioned into the most beautiful and intelligent phrases.

Paul Griffiths

Compelling fruits of confidence

Beethoven: The Early String Quartets. Melos Quartet, Deutsche Grammophon 410 971-1 (3 discs). Schubert: Leier Quartet. Fischer-Dieskau/Brendel, Philips 851 4384. Schubert: Symphony No 9. Tennstedt/Berlin Phil. EMI/ASD 1456821.

If you're at the Bath Festival today or tomorrow you'll be able to hear one of Europe's most distinguished quartets, now in their prime. If not, then happily this month also sees the release of the Melos Quartet's first new Beethoven box: the Op 18 quartets played not only with all the instinctive empathy one would expect from a group approaching its twentieth birthday, but also with a deeply assimilated assurance.

This confidence allows them to take risks: fast is just about as fast as anyone dares, with the first F major work springing forward with the real excitement of a new beginning; and the last B flat major quartet suspending time itself in the slow movement. Every note tells, and nowhere more compellingly than in the C minor quartet, yet each one breathes proportion.

Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau's latest Schubert recital is not, on the other hand, the offering of an artist in his prime. The obvious vocal sea-changes are now too obvious and too well-charted to be more than taken for granted: what we have here is a superb matching of vocal artist to accompanist.

Dieskau and Brendel have chosen songs of solitude, of night and of wandering. For the singer, that white, resigned tone which was so revelatory in his last *Winterreise* is now turned to Goethe's *Harper's Song*. For the pianist, his time spent recently with late Schubert and Liszt has clearly fed his perceptions, too, in these strange, numb songs with their spare keyboard resonances.

"Life in all fibres, colour in the finest shading, significance everywhere," it could almost be a description of Klaus Tennstedt's particular musicianship; but it was, in fact, Schumann's praise of Schubert's Great C major Symphony which Tennstedt has just recorded with the Berlin Philharmonic. Compared with Karajan's recording with the same orchestra, Tennstedt's is less stern, less fiercely polarized.

His comparatively gentle phrasing and tender accompanying of soloists makes the first two movements most beguiling; but it works to less good effect in the last two. For all its richness and majesty, this reading lacks just the sizzling energy, the glinting rhythmic definition it requires to be truly great in its own right.

It was Schumann's advocacy of Brahms, too, that welcomed in his First Symphony; and if you think you knew what that was all about, then listen to Gunther Wand's long-awaited reading. Its wholeness makes this performance one of the most entirely satisfying of any currently available. The last movement is extraordinarily revealing: with an instinctive breathing, and with no short cuts, it prepares, poises and places the great melody and the chorale as each one returns with a justness and sureness which make its progress both inevitable and also comprehensible as if for the first time.

Hilary Finch

GALLERIES

THE WEEK



Tender years: "The Gower Family" by George Romney, in Bond Street next week

Poignant progeny of a past master

Has history treated the painter George Romney unfairly? He was admired during his lifetime (1734-1802), but after his death came, if not disrespect, then at least neglect. A major exhibition opens on Wednesday at the Leger Galleries to mark the 250th anniversary of his birth. As it coincides with the 100th anniversary of the founding of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the gallery has made his paintings of children its subject.

Romney did not enjoy painting portraits, and complained of the drudgery of "face painting", but he made a large proportion of his income by them.

Quite a number of sitters here represented became famous in adulthood. Lord Henry Petty became Chancellor of the Exchequer aged 26 in 1806. For many others, an early death was in store. Tom Hayley, painted as Puck, died from tuberculosis aged 20 after an apprenticeship to Flaxman. Samuel Whitbread, the son of the brewery founder and an ardent republican,

committed suicide on hearing of Napoleon's defeat. He is shown in an "Eton-leaving" portrait (a custom at the time was for boys to present the headmaster with one).

The subject matter of the exhibition is thus one of guaranteed poignancy, although David Posnett of the Leger Galleries says he wanted to prevent it becoming "too sweet and sickly".

Romney's own early history reads with the lightheartedness of a Henry Fielding novel. He became apprenticed in Kendal to a mediocre artist, Christopher Steele, who then eloped to Gretta Green. Abandoned, Romney fell ill, but luckily into the arms of the landlady's daughter. Soon he was well again, and she was with child, so he married her.

He travelled in London, Paris and Rome, his painting becoming increasingly sophisticated and his addresses more prestigious. There is a story that Reynolds, then President of the Royal Academy, was so jealous

that he boycotted Romney's appointment to that august body.

The exhibition divides into distinct periods: provincial, post-France, post-Italy. Six out of the 22 works were sold through the Leger Galleries some years ago, and the exhibition entails a return for them to Bond Street. One of these, "The Gower Family", a Poussin-influenced work of children dancing, is on loan from the Abbot Hall art gallery in Kendal.

Because it is organized by a private gallery, and the cost of transportation is prohibitive, the exhibition will not be definitive. Visitors will have to judge the neglected master from limited evidence.

Sarah Jane Checkland

"George Romney as a Painter of Children" is at the Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1 (629 3538) from Wed. until June 30, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

Openings

PICASSO DRAWINGS Only a few of the 50 Picassos in this exhibition, sent for sale by the artist's grand-daughter Marina, have ever been seen in public before. They are crayon and ink drawings, mostly of people, and some, for example the man on a bicycle smoking a pipe, are humorous. Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, London SW1 (839 3942). Opens Fri, until June 29, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm.

DRAWINGS BY BONNARD (1857-1947) This major exhibition has quite a grand tour in store. When it reaches its final destination, Plymouth Art Gallery, in October 1985, it will have been seen at 11 other English venues. With 114 drawings spanning a period of over 50 years, it includes all Bonnard's favourite subjects: landscapes, French café life, domestic scenes with his wife bathing (a recurrent image). His inclination to draw was so impulsive that some works are on envelopes, scraps of paper and even invoice sheets. Nottingham Castle Museum, Castle Road, Nottingham (0502 411881). Opens

tomorrow, until July 29, 10am-5.45pm daily. Then at the Museum of Modern Art, Oxford, Aug 5-Sept 30 and Norwich Castle Museum, Oct 6-Nov 7.

Selected

WHISTLER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS Hunterian Art Gallery, University of Glasgow, University Avenue, Glasgow G12 (041 339 8855). Until Nov 3, Mon-Fri 10am-12.30pm, 1.30-5pm, Sat 9-11am. The 150th anniversary of the birth of James McNeill Whistler is celebrated with two exhibitions. The first, which lasts until Nov 3, is of 120 pastels representing 30 years of his working life and many of his favourite subjects; the second is permanent and brings together, for the first time, Glasgow's entire collection of 80 Whistlers.

PORTRAITS Royal Society of Portrait Painters, Mail Galleries, The Mall, London SW1 (930 6844). Until June 13, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. The society's nineteenth annual exhibition demonstrates how the painted portrait has survived in the face of photographic competition.

Photography

DOROTHY BOHM/CHRIS SCHWARZ The Photographers' Gallery, 5 & 6 Great Newport Street, London WC2 (240 1989). Until June 16, Tues-Sat 11am-7pm. Dorothy Bohm's photographs of London, her adoptive city, would seem much more interesting were they not hanging near Chris Schwarz's superb reportage. Bohm's views of the city are cool and detached. Schwarz, in contrast, takes us by the scruff of the neck.

JULIA MARGARET CAMERON National Museum of Photography, Prince's View, Bradford (0274 727488). Until June 16, Tues-Sat noon-8pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Julia Margaret Cameron was given her first camera by her daughter in 1858; she was 48. She went on to become the most remembered of early portrait photographers whose subjects now read like a Victorian Who's Who.

Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland Photography: Michael Young

When Hamlet and Ophelia lived happily ever after

Thomas: Hamlet. Sutherland/Milnes. WNO Orchestra/Bonyne. Decca 410 184-1 DH3. Cassette 410 184-4 DH2. Verdi: Rigoletto. Field/Davies/Rawnsley. ENO Orchestra/Elder. HMV SLS 2700 323. Cassette TC SLS 2700 325

One of the arias in *The Art of the Prima Donna*, the double album which set Joan Sutherland firmly on the high road to fame, was Ophelia's "Mad Scene" from *Hamlet*. It was a quarter of a century later, Dame Joan returns to Ambrose Thomas's opera, the whole of it, and with the exception of a slightly pitched high note here and there she still gets her voice around the taxing coloratura of the role.

The aria was sung as a tribute to Dame Nellie Melba, who was in the habit of closing Thomas's fairly leisurely treatment of Shakespeare at the moment when Ophelia goes mad, with "Partagez mes fleurs". The audience was thus deprived of the final act. Dame Nellie was effectively thumbing her nose at Shakespeare, and there are those who claim that Thomas did the same.

Indeed the composer, long-time director of the Paris Conservatoire in the last century, wrote a number of different endings for his opera, including one in which, according to Decca's comprehensive booklet, Ophelia and Hamlet remain alive and are married with the Ghost's blessing. In the Decca version Richard Bonyne, who throughout maintains excellent control of



Two notable Ophelias: Dame Nellie Melba (left) and Dame Joan Sutherland

the Welsh National Opera forces, devises his own close, in which Hamlet runs Claudius through and then dies on Ophelia's bier.

Thomas, of course, suffered the derision of posterity. But recently there has been a revival of interest in *Hamlet* in places as far apart as San Diego, Buxton and Sydney. With it comes a reminder that the opera is not merely a vehicle for canarying by Ophelia but also carries a marvellous part for the baritone in the title role. Titta Ruffo made it famous on record, and so in a lesser way, did Souzay. Sherrill Milnes here sings it with a fine, un-Shakespearean swagger; his attack in the score's most haunting number, "O vin, dissipe la

tristesse", as Hamlet orders the players to begin, is a delight to hear.

The composer is at his best in such set pieces: bristling waltz songs, marches, fanfares. When it comes to writing music for the villains, or for the supernatural, he is less assured. Despite the efforts of James Morris, Claudius comes over as an ineffectual role, and Barbara Conrad's Gertrude sounds ugly. The best of the supporting singing is provided by Gosta Winbergh as Laertes and John Tomlinson as the Ghost. All in all, though, an intriguing issue.

Tomlinson plays another special figure supremely well in the month's other major set, *Spartacus* in the English National Opera *Rigoletto*. With



the exception of Norman Bailey as Monterone, the cast is exactly what you would expect to find on a good night at the Coliseum, led by John Rawnsley's mightily impressive Rigoletto. This set is a most faithful replica of the production which is likely to become ENO's visiting card on their first tour of America, which started in Houston this weekend. Helen Field is the childlike Gilda and Arthur Davies the easy Duke. Mark Elder unleashes his orchestra during the storm scene, but otherwise is consistently good to his singers, who now know their roles backwards.

John Higgins

OUT AND ABOUT

Salty tales of a Scots seafaring heritage

Captain David Peace, aged 96, went to sea from Aberdeen at the turn of the century on sailing ships "when the worst meal was tinned Australian boiled mutton. We called it Harriet Lane. She was a lady of easy virtue, a mistress to two brothers, who was murdered and dismembered when she threatened to tell their wives."

This ancient mariner from Kirkwall in the Orkneys told the meaty tale when he visited the recently opened Aberdeen Maritime Museum, visited by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Thursday.

The museum was proposed before Captain Peace retired from Shell Tankers 40 years ago. Other visitors have identified with exhibits just as readily, although none can challenge his assertion that the clipper *Thermopylae*, built in 1868, beat the *Cutty Sark* across the oceans. A model and description in the entrance hall recall her transworld routes.

"I remember seeing women standing in rows, 20 or 30 of them, gutting herrings in split seconds", remembered a younger man, standing beside a life-sized display of a woman packing the fish in a salt-filled barrel.

Donald Smith, aged 42, has made and repaired models in the museum. "This 4th Aberdeen lifeboat model was made in 1972 - I knew all the crew", he told a party of schoolchildren. The enthusiasm of teachers has resulted in bookings until 1985.

Graham Smart, administrative assistant, said: "Aberdonians have waited generations to show off their maritime history. We want to give the public an impression of our past. They can watch helicopters on the North Sea flight path, glimpse rigs off the coast, tour fish auctions at dawn and admire the eighteenth-century pilots' building."

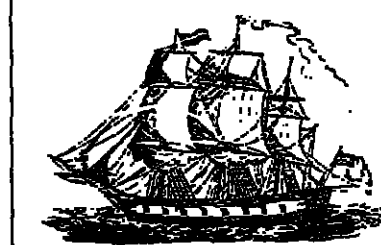
There is a mock-up of shipowner Duthie's office, complete with Lloyd's registers from the 1880s in the bookcase and a ceiling-high model of the Murchison production platform from the same decade, donated by Conoco. A second (working) model, of Marathon's Brae "A" platform, which cost £1m, has been given to the museum.

Oil workers have come to inspect the display panels and the audio-visual material on oil production, and to pick faults. These are negligible. Research on the displays began when the museum was given the go-ahead by the Labour council some four years ago.

Provost Ross's House, where the museum is housed, is the city's oldest building. It was built in 1593, but named after an eighteenth-century merchant with substantial shipping interests. From the windows the views are of maritime activity - vessels loading up for the Shetlands and for the North Sea. 25,000 men are working offshore.

In a dozen rooms the museum provides a continuous

VESSEL FOR SALE.



To be Sold by Public Roup, written by COURT-ROCK, ARBROATH, On Saturday, 14th Oct. next, At One o'clock Afternoon.

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Making sale: Detail of a nineteenth-century advertisement

display, from the earliest days of the harbour, through whaling, shipbuilding, the height of the herring trade in the 1870s to rescue and wrecks. Aberdeen imported tea from China, wool from Australia, nitrates from South America; and dispatched missionaries to the Pacific. Nearer home are sections on boats which sailed to the Isles or plied the London passage, which took 36 hours until the 1960s. Aberdonians have not begrudged the museum its treasures. Memories have been

sum; a primary school raised £2,150 for a model of the Port Jackson, the only four-masted barque built in Aberdeen; The Scottish Tourist Board gave £73,000.

This is just the first phase. "We hope to start a feasibility study on phase two shortly, to open in a church next door", said Graham Smart. "We've nowhere to put a 14ft yawl, a 28ft lifeboat, or the steam engine of the Explorer, a 1956 Fisheries Research Vessel, which is lying at Inverkeithing. Life, about to be broken up. We'd love to save her."

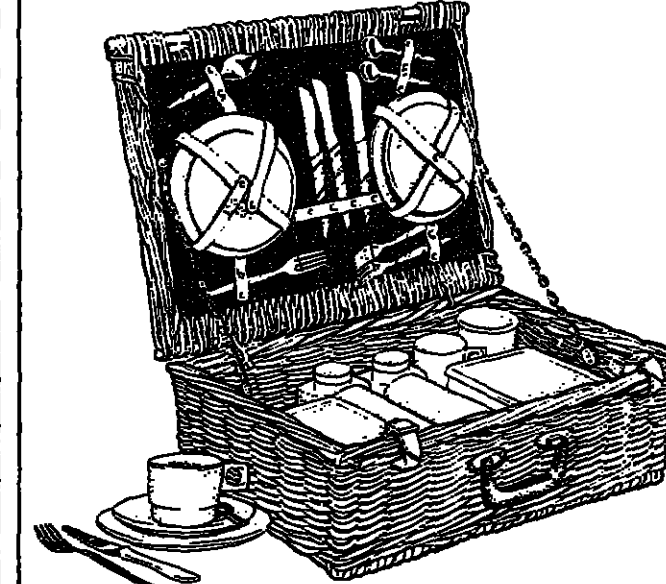
Enthusiasm is breeding related activities. Tours have started, taking walkers around the harbour supply base, shipbuilding yards and fish processing plants. On July 28 the city will have its first fish festival with public auctions, and displays of filleting and cooking.

Next year the Aberdeen Art Gallery, the fifth most visited tourist venue in Scotland, celebrates its centenary. A new souvenir industry is growing up around the museum - ships' models, wooden net-needles and replica scrimshaw. The Queen Mother was presented by the city with a model of the Scottish Maid, the first clipper schooner with the Aberdeen bow (sloped far forward) which cut sharply through the water: a fine vessel which raised a Beren's standing in shipbuilding when Queen Victoria was newly on the throne.

Ann Hills

The Aberdeen Maritime Museum (0224 585788) is open Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, free.

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THE WEEK

Television: Peter Waymark;
Dance: John Percival; Opera:
Hilary Finch

THE WEEK

Sport

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL: This afternoon's match between Scotland and England at Hampden Park, Glasgow, will be the last in the British championship, which is being scrapped. After Scotland's poor showing in the European championship and England's recent defeats by France and Wales, both sides have something to prove. The kick-off is at 3pm and the whole match is being covered live on ITV.

ZOLA BUDD: The young South African athlete, whose sudden migration to Britain has caused controversy, is in action tomorrow afternoon at Cwmbran in Wales, where she runs in the heats of the women's 1,500m at the United Kingdom Championships. Her progress can be followed in *Sunday Grandstand*, BBC2, from 1.55pm. If she qualifies for the final, she can be seen again on Mon, BBC1, 2.10pm.

EUROPEAN CUP: Liverpool will be going for a unique football treble as they take on Roma in Italy on Wednesday evening, hoping to add the premier European trophy to the Milk Cup and the League championship. But with Roma playing on their home ground, the Rome Olympic Stadium, Joe Fagan's men will have their work cut out. The match is being covered live on ITV, 7.05-8.15pm.

TEXACO TROPHY: Old Trafford, Manchester, is the venue on Thursday for the first of three one-day cricket internationals between England and the West Indies. On recent form the West Indies should win comfortably, but that is what we all said before the World Cup final last year when Clive Lloyd's team was surprisingly toppled by India. There is ball-by-ball coverage on both BBC television and Radio 4, starting at 10.40am.

SHOW JUMPING: The new season gets under way on Friday with the Dubai International at Hickstead when Britain's top riders will be hoping to press their claims for selection for the Olympic Games. Television cameras will be there to see them, BBC1, from 1.45, and BBC2, from 4.15pm.

Auctions

DOLLS FOR GROWNUPS: Sotheby's sale on Tues contains a wonderful survival from around 1750, wooden doll dressed as a lady of fashion in pink silk, dotted net and lace. Only a little less fashionable are the wooden lady of 1725 and the William and Mary doll of around 1690. The sale also includes fine doll's houses and there is a morning auction of toys. Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8800) 10.30am and 2.30pm.

PAINTING THE EMPIRE: The sale of paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture at Christie's South Kensington on Tues is packed with nineteenth-century views of remote islands, painted out of British attics, by the prices now paid in the countries depicted. The animals and birds of South Africa are caught in a brilliant series of watercolours by Thomas Baines. Canals under snow by Cornelius Krieghoff, and a rocky Australian river by Conrad Martens. Christie's, South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (581 2231). Viewing Tues 9.30am-11am, sale 2pm.

NELSON AND NAPOLEON: Memorabilia of Lord Nelson and the main attractions of a Phillips sale of silver boxes and collectors' items on Wed. A private collection includes snuff and other boxes, medals and vinaigrettes, estimated at £40 to £500. The sale includes silver nutmeg-graters, caddy spoons and wine labels. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (529 6602) at 2pm.

Radio

ONE FALSE STEP: Tonight's *Saturday Night Theatre* play is a thriller by John Ashie in which a young boy is abducted from his boarding school, apparently by his French father to pre-empt divorce findings. But it becomes a case for the Special Branch when the man's business enemies intervene. The cast is headed by Terence Harvey, Emma Sutton and David Sinclair. Radio 4, 8.30-10pm.



Pupil power: "We ought to strike" was the topical caption for this 1941 illustration featured in an exhibition of girls' fiction (see Other Events); and Morris men, who will have something to jump up and down about tomorrow (see radio)

AND THIS IS MORRIS DANCING: A celebration and assessment of an activity which is said to predate cricket and football and is probably our oldest form of dance. Jim Lloyd joins the golden jubilee celebrations of the founding of the Morris Ring, when more than 1,000 Morris men gather at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, Radio 4, tomorrow, 6.15-8.45pm.

BILLY GRAHAM SPECIAL: A 90-minute programme devoted to the American evangelist includes a profile by Rosemary Harrell and a live report from Foker Park, the home of Sunderland football club, where Dr Graham is preaching as part of his "Mission England" campaign. Radio 4, tomorrow, 7.50-9pm.

ORLANDO: Virginia Woolf's semi-autobiographical novel, dramatised by Peter Buckman. *Orlando* is a fantasy which traces symbolically 300 years of history and has as its hero a boy who eventually becomes a woman, aging only 20 years throughout. The narrator is Vivian Pickles. Radio 4, Mon, 8.15-9.45pm.

BIRTH OF AN OLD LADY: An historical portrait of the Bank of England, which was founded in 1694 and moved to its present site in Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, 250 years ago. With contributions from the deputy governor, C. E. MacMahon, and the man whose signature appears on the banknotes, the chief cashier, D. H. F. Somerset. Radio 4, Wed, 11.0am-noon.

Festivals

BATH FESTIVAL: A double celebration: its thirty-fifth year and a decade under the artistic direction of Sir William Glock, who initiated the practice of commissioning new works for each festival. This year James Dillon, a young Glaswegian, has written *Le*

Rivage, to be premiered on Mon by the Bath Wind Quintet at the Guildhall, 6pm. Chamber concerts will be given by the Maels Quartet from Stuttgart, the Eder String Quartet and the Endellion String Quartet. Tippett's opera *The Knot Garden* performed by the Opera Factory London Sinfonietta Company, on Fri and Sat at the Theatre Royal, illustrating the festival's theme - mazes (in central Bath a permanent path maze is being constructed during the festival). At Christ Church on Fri the BBC Singers give the world premiere of *Eight Dances* by Gordon Potts. The Square, Richmond, Surrey (940 4848), until June 3.

OTHERS: Exeter Festival Exeter Arts Booking and Information Centre, Princeshay, Exeter, Devon (0392 211080), today until June 10; Greenwich

exhibiting (Assembly Rooms, today until Mon). Details: Bath Festival Society, 1 Linley House, Bath, Avon (0225 63362/66411), until June 10.

RICHMOND FESTIVAL: A programme of good music and family outings, with several architectural tours to tie in with the current RIBA festival. The Ruggieri String Quartet play in Richmond Parish Church on Wed. For families there is a chess tournament (today), Victorian picnic at Budechuck Gardens (tomorrow, 11am-3.15pm), a Great Teddy Bear Reunion at Marble Hill (Mon, 1pm) and a dog show at Old Deer Park (June 2). Details from Festival Box Office, Thomas Cook, 3 Dome Buildings, The Square, Richmond, Surrey (940 4848), until June 3.

Other events

CANAL MARATHON: The first organized Trans Pennine Canal Marathon is taking place on Britain's longest single canal, the Leeds and Liverpool, starting today at Leeds and finishing at Stanley Docks, Liverpool, on Thurs. The competitors face a strenuous route of 127 miles.

TATTON COUNTRY CRAFT FAIR: More than 100 crafts on display with demonstrations, including sheep shearing and spinning. Recreation of a village street with appropriate shops and an inn selling real ale and cider. Morris dancing, brass band and ceilidhs and a children's play area with a clown and other entertainers. Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire. Today until Mon 10am-6pm, adults £1, children 70p.

FLYING PAPER: The International Paper Darts Flying Championships take off tomorrow morning at Bracknell, in Berkshire. The event starts at 10am and runs all day until 6pm, with musical and other events to provide family entertainment throughout the day. The championships are divided into junior (under 11), intermediate (11 to 16) and open. Wide Theatre, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire (0344 427272).

ANTIQUE TOY AND DOLL CONVENTION: Displays of mechanical dolls, toy cars, lorries and other vehicles, and various manifestations of Donald Duck to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the famous Disney character. Also toys for sale. London West Hotel,

Lille Road, London W6. Opens tomorrow. Until Thurs 9.30-4pm, 22.50, children £1.

BOSWORTH HERITAGE EVENT: Local and medieval crafts demonstrated on both days plus a selection of medieval food. Falconry demonstrations tomorrow, traditional garland dancing on Monday. Ambion Hill Farm, Sutton Cheney, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. Tomorrow and Mon 7-5pm, adults 70p, children 40p.

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR PAGEANT: The main event is a 2,500-strong muster by the Sealed Knot in a re-enactment of the Battle of Sedgeborough which took place on March 30, 1643. Many side attractions, Roundhay Park, Princess Avenue, Leeds. Tomorrow and Mon, 11am-4.45pm, adults £1.50, children £1.

GLC SPRING FESTIVAL: Not so much an outing, more a taste of London. Music and dance "from the five continents": carnival costumes, clowns, street theatre, magicians, fair in the art robots, beaking and body popping all over the place. From County Hall to Waterloo Bridge. Tomorrow and Mon. South Bank, River Thames, noon-7pm, free.

MAD, BAD AND DANGEROUS TO KNOW: Gary Bond as Lord Byron in an evening of the man and his poetry, compiled and narrated by Richard Digby Day. Odette Gilbert Gallery, 5 Cork Street, London W1. Wed at 6pm. Tickets £3.50 (includes a drink and a favour), in advance on 434 2055 or 434 4171.

JOLLY HOCKEY STICKS: Dimsie, Peggy and friends will be having things up at Bethnal Green next week. On show in an exhibition of girls' fiction will be books by Enid Blyton, Angela Carter, E. Nesbit, Brent-Dyer and other favourites. (Also, until June 23, Kit Williams exhibition and competition.) Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, London E2 2 2 5. Opens Wed, until Sat 3pm. Mon-Thurs and Sat 11am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm.

CONCERTS

NYMAN'S CONTRACT: Today, 7.30pm, Bloomsbury Theatre, Gordon Street, London WC1 (387 9828). Michael Nyman's Band provides a rare opportunity of hearing his complete music for the Peter Greenaway film, *The Draughtsman's Contract*.

BEETHOVEN SERIES 1: Today, 7.45pm, Crucible Theatre, Norfolk Street, Sheffield (0742 79922).

As part of an enormous Beethoven chamber music series, Bernard Roberts plays the Piano Sonatas Op 2 No 3, 27 No 1, 49 Nos 1 and 2, and 53 "Waldstein".

MOZART/BARTOK: Tomorrow, 7.45pm, Gardner Centre, Sussex University, Falmer, Brighton (0273 685861). The Chelington Quartet begins a new series devoted to Mozart and Bartok, performing the latter's Quartet No 5 and the former's Quartet K575 and Duo K423.

BATH FESTIVAL: Mon, 6pm, Guildhall Banqueting Room, Bath. The Bath Festival rolls on with the Vega Wind Quintet's interpretations of *Echoes of the Glass Bead Game* by Robert Saxton and Janacek's *Mlada*; they give the world premiere of James Dillon's *Le Rivage*, and John Blakely joins in for Mozart's Quintet K452 for piano and wind instruments.

HANOVER BAND BEETHOVEN: Tues, 10pm, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (628 8795, credit cards 638 8891). The Hanover Band, an "early music" group, play Beethoven's Symphony No 2 Op 36, then are joined by the London Forebore Trio for the Triple Concerto Op 56. It should at least be an unusual concert.

DAIKEN PREMIERE: Tues, 8pm, Morley College, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 (528 8501).

The first premiere of Melanie Daisen's *Africa* is given by the Morley Symphony Orchestra under Lawrence Leonard. They also perform Varese's *Arca*, and this is followed by an open rehearsal, with commentary, of Stravinsky's *Sacre du printemps*.

KATHARINA WOLFE: Wed, 1pm, Morley College, 61 Westminster Bridge, London SE1 (528 8501).

FLYING PICKETS: Tonight, Harrogate Centre; tomorrow, Crucible Theatre, Sheffield; Fri, Kendal Leisure Centre. Tunesful acappella travesties.

PEGGY LEE: Tonight, Fairfield Halls, Croydon; tomorrow, St David's Hall, Cardiff; Tues, Grand Theatre, Wolverhampton; Thurs, Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (528 3151). No one has ever sold old-fashioned romance so effectively.

CHIEFTAINS: Tonight, Eden Court Theatre, Inverness; tomorrow, The Royal, Glasgow; Mon, King George's Hall, Blackburn; Tues, De Montfort Hall, Leicester; Wed, Exeter Cathedral. Ambassadors of Irish traditional music, recently returned from a mission to China.

SAL NISTICO: Tomorrow, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 (638 0923). Tues and Thurs, Bull's Head, 373 Lansdale Road, SW13 (876 5241). Once the tearaway tenor with Woody Herman's mid-1960s Herd, Nistico is now a mature post-bop stylist.

AZIMUTH: Mon to Sat, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Firth Street, London W1 (459 9747). Exquisitely lucid chamber jazz from the trumpet of Kenny Wheeler, the voice of Norma Winstone and the piano of John Taylor.

MARY WELLS: Mon, Shaw Theatre, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 (387 8075); Tues, Albany Empire, Douglas Way, London SW8 (691 3333).

Besides some Debussy Preludes and a Haydn sonata (Hob XVI/29), Katharina Wolfe plays two works especially composed for her. These are Hamilton's *Paindances* and Graubart's *Scena and Capriccio*, which has its world premiere.

DEMIAN QUINTET: Wed, 7.30pm, St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (222 1061). The Demian Quintet play a Haydn divertimento, Mozart's Quintet K 593 and Bruckner's Quintet in F.

MATTHEWS'S TRIPTYCH: Wed, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore Street, London W1 (935 2141, credit cards 930 9232). The Schubert Ensemble of London gives the world premiere of Colin Matthews's *Triptych*. Also to be performed are Hummel's Piano Quintet Op 87, something of a rarity, Schubert's "Trout" Quintet and Schumann's Piano Quintet Op 47. A solid programme.

MUSIC OF EIGHT DECADES: Thurs, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 100 Victoria Road, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3191, credit cards 928 8800). The BBC's "Music of Eight Decades" series continues with the London Sinfonietta performing *Stravinsky's The World is Discovered* and *Three Movements* with Fanfares. Stravinsky's Requiem Canticles are also given, as is Tippett's Concerto for Orchestra.

APIVOR'S VISTA: Fri, 8pm, Morley College, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 (528 8501). The Morley Wind Group give the world premiere of Viste by Denis Aporov, an interesting composer who ought to be better known. Ili's Sonata, Leonard's Carnival Music and Graubart's *Scena* receive the first performances also, and Beth Spandlove solos in *With* the Violin Concerto.

SWAIN PREMIERE: Fri, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3191, credit cards 928 8800). Giles Swain's Symphony for Small Orchestra receives its world premiere from the English Chamber Orchestra, who also perform Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream* Overture and "Italian" Symphony. Julian Lloyd Webber solos in Schumann's Cello Concerto and Stephen Barlow conducts.

MRS GAUGUIN: Helen Cooper has scripted this production by the Almeida Theatre Company which reassesses the wife of the painter, who is revealed as a woman very different from the narrow-minded Almeida Theatre (928 4404). Previews on Wed and Thurs at 8pm, opens Fri at 7pm. Until June 16, Mon-Sat at 8pm.

ON YOUR TOES: Natalia Makarova, former Kirov Ballet and American Ballet Theatre star, in the Tony Award-winning revival of a Rodgers and Hart musical, not seen in London since the original 1937 run, at the same theatre. Co-writer and original director George Abbott has come to London to oversee this revival which is directed by Peter Walker and choreographed by Donald Saddler and Peter Martins, with original choreography by Balanchine. Palace (437 6834). Previews from Thurs, Mon-Sat 7.45pm, Preview matinees June 2 and 9 at 2.30pm, opens June 12 at 7pm.

WEATHER GIRLS: Thurs, Hammersmith Palais, 242 Shepherd's Bush Road, London W6 (748 2812). "It's Raining Men" made a killing in the pink economy; perhaps Martha and Izora will also feature some of their purr gospel wailing alongside the high camp specialities.

NICK LOWE: Thurs, Dingwall, Camden Lock Lane, and his Cowboy Quint, rumoured to be the brilliant quartet including Paul Carrack and Martin Belmont.

BILL PERKINS: Thurs to Sat, Pizza Express, 10 Dean Street, London W1 (459 8722). Recently reactivated with great success, the American tenorist is joined by Herbie Harper, another veteran.

SAXOPHONE FESTIVAL: Thurs to Sat, Seven Dials Jazz Club, 46 Earthen Street, London WC2. Thurs: the Stan Sulzmann Quintet, with Evan Parker playing solo; Fri, the potent pairing of Peter King and Ray Warleigh. Britain's finest bebop altoists.

ON THE SPOT: Albery (836 3878). Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 6pm and 8.40pm; matinees Thurs at 3pm. Vintage performance by Simon

THEATRE

Just so story of a paradoxical patriot

Tributes to the late Sir John Betjeman in the last few days have often referred to him as the most popular British poet since Rudyard Kipling. It is a coincidence of timing that Brian Clark's new one-man show *Kipling* opens at the Mermade Theatre on Thursday, with Alec McCowen in the title role.

Brian Clark, author of *Whose Life is it Anyway?* and *Telford's Change*, has created the show out of Kipling's prose and poetry, linking it with his own narrative. Writing about the paradoxes surrounding his subject, Clark describes Kipling as a "man who loved soldiers and hated war, a passionate patriot who described England as his 'favourite foreign country', an imperialist who refused to accept a knighthood in the Order of the British Empire, an authoritarian who hated most of the aristocracy, a journalist who hated journalists, a convinced moralist who saw no wrong in lying to defeat pornography, a man who did in fact 'walk with kings and keep the common touch'".

Kipling would also have hated the idea behind the play, Clark believes. While he wanted his work to be understood, he resented any attempt to understand the man behind it. The setting for the show is Kipling's study at Bateman's, in East Sussex, authentically reproduced with the help of a Persian rug, wind-up gramophone and shelves of first editions. Pamela Howard, who is responsible for the set, has



Common touch: Alec McCowen plays Rudyard Kipling in Brian Clark's one-man play about that uncommon Englishman, at the Mermade Theatre on Thursday

incorporated a huge screen at the back of the stage on which are projected a series of pictures from the archives illustrating Kipling's life and times.

The director of the production, which was previewed at the Chichester Festival Theatre last year, is Patrick Garland, who has two other one-man shows among his credits. John Aubrey's *Brief Lives* and Sir Thomas Beecham's *Orchestra*. One-man shows are, Garland agrees, a special challenge.

"They give me an enormous pleasure. They are the chamber music of our art and craft."

Garland found that Kipling emerged with unexpectedly provocative views. "He is not necessarily a likable fellow." The character, as played by Alec McCowen, sometimes antagonised the audience.

McCowen, he thinks, is the perfect complement to Kipling, an actor of "remarkable conviction and quality, with an exceptional clarity of intelligence".

For McCowen himself, the part represents a challenge to match his previous one-man show, *St Mark's Gospel*, which achieved worldwide success, and an interesting contrast to his last performance at the Mermade Theatre as *Hilary in The Portage to San Cristobal A.H.*

Christopher Warman
Kipling previews at the Mermade Theatre (236 5568) on Tues and Wed at 7.45pm. Opens Thurs at 7pm. Thereafter Mon-Sat at 7.45pm.

Openings

CHILDREN, CHILDREN: Gillian Lynne, choreographer of *Cats*, directs a new thriller by Jack Horrigan. Rita Tushingham returns to the stage after a long absence to play a babysitter looking after three small but not, it seems, harmless children. Ashcroft Theatre, Croydon, Surrey (688 9291). Opens Mon at 7.45pm. Until June 2, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.15pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm.

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CALLAW: the egotistical gangster in this revival (originally staged at Word Palace) of Edgar Wallace's 1930s thriller-looker.

PASSION PLAY: Wyndham's (836 3028). Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Surely the best comedy in London. Witty, sad and dazzlingly intricate. Peter Nichols's award-winning 1981 play about unwilling adultery now stars Leslie Phillips and Judy Parfitt, with Barry Forster and Zena Walker offering advice and reproach as their identically dressed inner selves.

POPPY NONGONA: Donmar Warehouse (836 1071). Mon-Sat at 8pm. This acclaimed show from black South Africa is a story of a harassed, endlessly wandering family that is both tragic and uplifting.

SAINT JOAN: Thruway (836 2252). Thurs and Fri at 7.15pm. In repertory with *Gypsy* and *Dolls* by Frank Loesser (Today and Mon-Wed at 7.15pm; matinees today and Tues at 2pm).

In Ronald Eyre's spectacular production, Shaw's great play fills especially this vast auditorium without ever quite stilling the doubts it always raises. Strong cast, led by Frances de la Tour's gritty, virtuosic Viceroy.

STRANGE INTERLUDE: Duke of York's (836 5122). Mon-Sat at 6pm. Triumphant, very sensitive revival of Eugene O'Neill's 1927 marathon piece (it lasts for five hours) about a young woman (Glenda Jackson) who loses her fiancé and appraises a contrasted trio of lovers, played by Edward Petherbridge, Brian Cox and James Hazeldine, in search of satisfaction as a wife and mother.

VOLPONE: The Pit (828 8795/838 8891). Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory with *The Time of Your Life* by William Saroyan (Today, Mon, Tues, Thurs at 7.30pm, press night Tues at 7pm). Beautifully deadly, measured revival of Jonson's satire on greed and guile, with Richard Griffiths and Miles Anderson outsmarting an outrageously funny Germaine Jones and a fine gallery of grotesques.

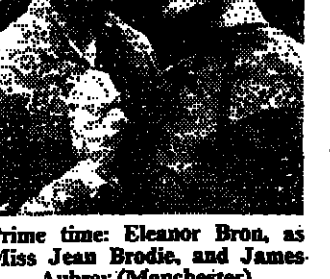
Out of Town

BIRMINGHAM: Repertory Theatre (021 236 4455). *Are't We All?* by Frederick Lonsdale, until June 9, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm.

BRISTOL: Old Vic, Theatre Royal (0272 24388). *Fred Karmel's Army* by Tony Staveacre, until June 2, Mon-Wed at 7.15pm, Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Sat at 4pm. World premiere run of "music hall play" using contemporary songs and sketches, newsreel and film to tell the story of the comedian whose troupe included Chaplin and Stan Laurel and which later developed into the Crazy Gang. Not suitable for children. Directed by John David.

LEICESTER: Haymarket (0533 539797). *The Cherry Orchard* by Anton Chekhov, until June 16, Mon-Thurs at 7.30pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm.

MANCHESTER: Royal Exchange (061 833 9833). *The Prime of Miss*



Prime time: Eleanor Bron, as Miss Jean Brodie, and James Aubrey (Manchester)

JEAN BRODIE: by Jay Presson Allen, from the novel by Muriel Spark. Until June 23, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm, Wed-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm.

NOTTINGHAM: Playhouse (0692 419418). *The Price of Coal* by Brian Hines, until June 9, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8.15pm; matinees Sat at 4pm.

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FILMS

Powerful presence gives the lie to a myth

"Stardom is meaningless. For God's sake, Rin-Tin-Tin was a star". Robert Mitchum once remarked. Indeed he was, though for all his notability, the dog has yet to receive a National Film Theatre retrospective.

Mitchum's starts on Friday: the 20 films range through the years from *The Story of G.I. Joe* (1945) to *That Championship Season* (1982).

Mitchum has always been an odd kind of performer. His own interview comments perpetuate the myth of a lazy lump with limited talent ("I have two acting styles - with and without a horse"), but the truth is more complicated. Others need acting tricks to convince. Rin-Tin-Tin wags his tail, Meryl Streep fiddles with her hair. Mitchum, somehow, gets by on sheer presence - on the combined

force of that weary voice, those drooping eyelids and shoulders, that air of stoic indifference.

He came to films in 1942 after working as a theatre actor, boxer, dishwasher and general drifter. For 10 years RKO used him as their principal masculine pin-up ("He was like Jane Russell" was Mitchum's description). He suffered his share of ill-conceived dross, but the best films can still stardom advances. Take the flashback-strewn thriller *The Locket* (Fri); or *Out of the Past* (June 5); or Nicholas Ray's deeply felt rodeo drama *The Lusty Men* (June 12).

Films made outside RKO proved equally adventurous. In Raoul Walsh's Western *Pursued* (June 5), he stalks through a dark emotional landscape, a vengeful cowboy with the kind of memories to delight Sigmond Freud; as the murderous preacher in Charles Laughton's *Night of the Hunter* (June 7), made in 1955, he gave a definitive portrayal of rampant

immunity. In the same year, the

THE ARTS

Theatre

Anticipation on the brink of comedy and despair

The Cherry Orchard Haymarket, Leicester

David Aukin launches his regime at Leicester by renewing the translation-director partnership of Pam Gems and Nancy Meckler, whom he first brought together for the Hampstead version of *Uncle Vanya*. Like that fine production, its Leicester sequel is imaginatively cast and directed with an acute sensitivity to the art of playing comedy on the brink of despair. It also takes full advantage of a large stage unavailable at Hampstead, and hits on a brilliant device for integrating design and music. Scenes are linked with passages from Mussorgsky's *Pictures from an Exhibition*, while the pictures' giant gilt-framed canvases by John Byrne stand in nostalgic perspective to the immediate action. The nursery wall presents a

pastel portrait of Ranevskaya and Gayev in childhood; this gives way to the prospect of a desolate avenue of poplars in the second act, while the party takes place in front of a gauze picture of the orchard itself. My problem with this play is always that the impact of the first act all but eclipses what follows: everything is implicit in that early morning home coming and the anticipation is stronger than the actual happening. If anything, this imbalance is more pronounced than ever in Miss Meckler's production. Alfred Molina's Yepichodov makes one incautious move and does a wonderful back somersault over the sofa, regaining his balance with the first of many a mirthless laugh. The family tumbles in, crying with delight and exhaustion, smothering each other with affection and imparting news. You register the tight figure of Linda Bassett's Varya, the

impregnable self-satisfaction of Anthony Allen's Yasha (one Kiss-purr-plastered over his balding head); and an unusual contrast between the two siblings. Both tall and willowy, Susan Engel and Benjamin Whitrow look like brother and sister. But where Mr Whitrow's Gayev sits aloof from the embraces, addressing the servants with cold authority, Miss Engel's every move is fired by impulsive emotional generosity which includes everyone in her family. It is clear from the first words they exchange that Nick Stringer's Lopakhin is besotted with her, that Varya does not stand a chance (all she gets at his departure is a formal handshake); and that Jack Lynn's Pischik loves her even more than her money. Then comes the climactic moment of Trofimov's arrival. They are looking out into the orchard, the scene imperceptibly

darkens and Ranevskaya falls sobbing on his shoulders at the memory of her child's death. Then - a master-stroke of direction - she collapses over the sofa in a tragic recap of Yepichodov's comic fall. Nothing in the rest of the production carries anything like the same emotional weight; though I much admired the agonized deliberation of Lopakhin's barked proposal, the stage management of the party scene, and Mr Whitrow's progressive decline from head of a household into demoralized defeat. Mrs Gems's translation plays fluently, but without adding any noticeable insights or turns of phrase (apart from rechristening Yepichodov's "One Foot in a Cow Pat"). This is the first *Cherry Orchard* I have seen at which an audience burst into terminal applause before the last arrival of Firs (Godfrey Kenton).

Irving Wardle



Benjamin Whitrow and Susan Engel: unusual contrast

Police victims of mugged sketch

Gymslip Vicar Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

"Me brother's a Jesuit boxing coach." Pity that one turned out to be untrue, but long before the end of Cliffhanger's new show you have lost track in what one character, locating the right cliché, calls "a bizarre spider's web of fact and fiction". This company's stock-in-trade is cliché, of B-movie and soap opera: situation, dialogue, character, and acting (hammed up like fury).

In an interview last year at Edinburgh they said that "people are massively influenced" by such dramatic trash, claiming (probably with tongue in cheek) that this gives serious point to a relentlessly mugged 10-minute sketch spun out to two hours. Last time it was science fiction, which can be much more hilarious than parody; now it is the turn of TV police dramas with their cardboard figures, contrived shocks, and mawkish domestic scenes. Tiny Rebecca Stevens is doing her scowling-disgruntled act before hubbly has disappeared, leaving (on cassette) a weird tale of swapping identities with a pot-bellied Sunday tabloid journalist, buried babies, clandestine gay

romances and a string-vested punk called Stingo, who uses liver-paté wrappings as contraceptives. The parody - the emotional confrontation while feeding ducks in the park, or the endless repetition of "You don't mind me calling you Jane?" culminating in "Your husband Barry, you don't mind me calling him your husband?" - can be amusingly accurate, but by tainting it with other gags, they try to have it both ways. Characters yell "Bring, bring!" and pick up the phone; what cliché detective would claim to have pains in his ovaries, and what soap-opera would show a father doing sex-education by "showing his tackle"?

Doubling frantically as Stingo and his long-dead punk twin (wearing a ripped vest labelled "I am Dead"), Tony Haase and Robin Driscoll resume their cheap suits as inspector and reporter repeatedly transfixed by Ms Stevens's screamingly lethal bursts of "psychic power".

As an unlikely paragon of domestic passion repeatedly detailing the elaborate mysteries of his Sunday-supplement gourmet meals, Peter McCarthy wanders through his grotesque gaudes with increasing astonishment.

Anthony Masters

Everyman writ large

Oblomov Gate

London theatre has been having a feast of nineteenth-century Russia. Oblomov and his bedclothes take so well to the stage that their reappearance was only a matter of time.

John Gimman's new one-man adaptation turns out to be a really rewarding occasion: endearing, touching and finally very disturbing. Raul Ravi, a young virtuoso actor with more than a passing likeness to Antony Sher, is a born comic who begins by stirring luxuriantly in his sleep, waking to see the audience, then rolling over terrified into his covers as though we were a nightmare (many actors must sometimes feel like that). But the tragedy of this man's paralysis of will and fear of reality never disappears from view, and this great absurd character always remains a true trait of most of us writ large.

What is most impressive, indeed, is the show's sustained double-vision - not only of

farce and tragedy, but of Oblomov's appalling inadequacy as a member of society and his honestly sensitive soul. There is biting satire in his feverish projects for serfs' cottages and schools on his estate, which never get further than "scattered architects' plans under the chaise-longue. Then he earns our pity: so upset by the world's maltreatment of feelings, imagination and endeavour that he flees from reality altogether.

Finally, there is his affair. In part innocently genuine, his love is also an ecstatic escape from reality; and, when the prospect of happiness becomes real, it is one thing more to escape from. Before our aghast eyes, Mr Ravi is persuading himself - and, most fervently, Olga - that she does not love him. Her masterly reply shows how well he never understood him, and what sort of girl it is that he finally gives away to a hearty (and, of course, splendidly active) friend.

Anthony Masters

Capital Painting Barbican

The Barbican Art Gallery reminded us in 1982 that the City of London owns an imposing collection of pictures, bombed out of the Guildhall Gallery and still, incredibly, looking for a home; at the moment a selection of the most famous is housed semi-permanently on the gallery's lowest level. But there is more art lurking in the City than what belongs to the City itself, and the show *Capital Painting*, which occupies the upper level until June 10, gives us some idea of exactly what it is.

The possessions of 36 companies are represented, all of the companies concerned being major modern commercial enterprises rather than City guilds and such. The obvious associations of art in a big business context are not too encouraging: stuffy academic portraits of managing directors and the like. There are a few portraits here, but mostly historical (one can hardly

complain if the first directors of Phoenix Assurance wanted to commission a boardroom portrait and had Lawrence around to commission if from), so that one grim contemporary example, Bryan Organ's *Sir Charles Troughton*, can be comfortably overlooked. Otherwise there is a pleasing and astonishing variety.

It seems to be achieved by a tactful balance: given that what I might regard as playing safe - one of Francis Bacon's less scaring figure compositions of the Fifties, a rather pretty Gilbert and George postcard collage of Guards and budgies - no doubt seems to many City businessmen really way-out and controversial, it is pleasant to note that there are still some very decent abstracts, and where the advanced manages to coincide with the popularly approachable, as in the heyday of Pop Art or now, with the ascendancy of Superrealism, the chances offered to please everybody have been gratefully and not unintelligently seized.

Thus one can see examples of such painters as Howard Hodgkin, Patrick Caulfield, Tom

Phillips and Ben Johnson, along with some more enterprising purchases from less obviously eminent artists, either overlooked seniors like Elizabeth Vella (Christ Driving the Photographers from King's College Chapel, which belongs to Nat West) or youngsters like Linda Schwab, whose *After Vermeer* (1981), painted when she was just 21, was acquired by Unilever on the advice of the Contemporary Art Society - one of several instances where the CAS's advice has been put to good use. Otherwise the show includes a scattering of minor but agreeable Old Masters, and an unexpectedly strong representation of early twentieth-century British art: if you want a rare opportunity to see a major cubistic Nevinson (*The Soul of a Soulless City*), or planorous female portraits by the likes of Stanley Cursiter or J. D. Fergusson, or a classic Twenties Ginner *Old Waterloo Bridge* or Thirties Roberts (*Punting on the Chertwell*), then this is definitely the show for you.

John Russell Taylor



Rare opportunity: detail from *Punting on the Chertwell*, 1939, by William Roberts

Galleries

A share of intelligence

Toronto Festival

Toronto is celebrating its 150th birthday with a major international arts festival throughout June at a budget of just under Can\$10m. The principal visitor during the first week is the Metropolitan Opera from New York, which will be bringing seven different works, with Plácido Domingo appearing in *Tosca* and Zandonai's *Francesca da Rimini*.

Germany sends two contrasting dance companies: The Hamburg Ballet, who open with John Neumeier's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and Pina Bausch's Tanztheater Wuppertal, whose programme includes a double bill of *Café Müller* and *Le Sacre du Printemps*.

In the third week of the festival the Dance Theatre of Harlem arrives with two separate programmes. Canada's own National Ballet will give the Toronto premiere of John Cranko's *Oregon*.

Oscar Peterson will appear with the Modern Jazz Quartet, and there will be a concert of Jazz Guitar Greats featuring Charlie Byrd, Herb Ellis, Marty Grosz, Barney Kessel and Joe Pass.

Radio

Medium ruins the message

While the current vogue of being beastly to *Rollercoaster* has all the attractions of an attack upon the very latest outrage to aesthetic and cultural standards, there are other, more enduring irritations to the listener and one of them is bad reception.

A recent correspondent, living in London, described the long-wave sound of Radio 4 in the evening as a high-pitched squeak, before suggesting that such appalling reception was but the first step in a plan to deter listeners so thoroughly that the subsequent phasing out of Radio 4 would pass unnoticed.

While I think this latest addition to the fascinating catalogue of conspiracy theories is among the more improbable, in the meat of his complaint my correspondent, and others before him, is perfectly right: Radio 4 long-wave reception can be dire at any time, while at night it is often intolerable. The reasons for this are well known and, short of some not-to-be-expected scientific miracle, there is very little to be done about them: once the daylight goes, long and medium-wave signals deteriorate; and there are some unavoidable weak spots in the coverage of the immensely powerful transmitter at Croydon.

Most of these are the effect of distance (Scotland, Northern Ireland and parts of Northern and extreme South-west England) but in these places there are either local long-wave transmitters or, as in London on 720 Khz (417 metres), a medium-wave alternative.

The capital, though not that far from Droitwich, is swamped with interference from TV sets and other electrical apparatus which reduces the wretched long waves to a kind of frenetic pulp.

One factor in complaints about reception is that many listeners seem not to be aware that a medium-wave alternative exists. I was going to write "curious factor", but perhaps there's nothing very curious about it when *Radio Times* does so little to draw the matter to our attention: nothing whatever on the programme pages, and otherwise only a miserable little table, usually on page 75 and in print requiring to be read with an electron microscope.

One piece of advice handed out by the BBC to those

dissatisfied with medium and long waves is that they should try VHF, and in some respects it is pretty good advice: in most areas the Very High Frequency band delivers interference-free reception and, through a good receiver, astonishingly natural sound.

For Radio 3 listening, BBC engineers at least regard it as essential - so much so that there is no intention to improve medium-wave transmission. And yet, so far as anyone can tell, only about 50 per cent of Radio 3 listeners agree with them. The other half seem content to get their music via medium wave, i.e. a bit woolly by day and much mangled by night. On Radios 2 and 4, VHF use is even less: 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

But there, as is now well-known, radio listening is primarily a day-time activity - that's a fact about present day audiences; and another is that many listeners actually cannot tell the difference between VHF and the rest. This may say something - and it does - about the quality of some of the sets available.

But more fundamentally the whole question of the demand, or lack of it, for VHF suggests principally that we listeners really don't care very much about sound quality - a point vividly driven home by one David Hones in a recent series of Radio 4 scientific talks, *Acoustics Through the Ear Trumpet*.

He told how some people built himself a small jammer for use on crowded beaches to induce people to turn off their blaring transmitters. He switched on, the air was filled with thickly jammed sound, the tranny owners blinked once or twice. But they left the sets on. Anything rather than silence. That's what most radio listening is about.

Of course there are other disincentives to VHF listening - like carrying around a set with aerial extended if you're a habitual peripatetic.

Of all the networks, only Radio 3 is permanently available on VHF. The reason for that situation and why it's going to take so long to go away is a tale of guilt and misery on its own, but one that must wait till another day.

David Wade

Television

Simple, but spectacular

The Mysterious Journey ("Survival Special", Anglia) recorded the migration of the white-eared cob across the Sudan or, as the narrator put it, asked "what forces drive the antelopes in their restless wandering across the land?" This is one of those questions for which there tends to be a very simple answer, and in this case it turned out to be the antelopes' need to find water and food.

On the whole they gave the impression of being rather stupid and vicious animals, who think nothing of killing each other during the mating season; if there were not so many of them (the figure of one million was mentioned) it would be the first species, after Man, to endanger itself.

Most programmes of this kind, however, are most noticeable for their pictures, and the landscape of the Sudan - with its flat, burnt plains, its ranges of extinct volcanoes, its rivers in flood - offered what is in another context called a "photo-opportunity". And for once the cameraman himself came into the story: Richard Kemp flew his own plane in order to film the antelopes but, more importantly, he took with him his wife and small son.

It was clear that the Kemps had gone to an enormous amount of trouble in their pursuit of the migration, but the pictures they brought back were worth the arduous carriage: some of them, especially those of the antelopes bounding across the dry plains, were quite spectacular.

There are so many programmes about African wildlife, complete with pictures of the local natives (on this occasion it was said yet again that "they are a proud people") performing their customs from time im-

memorial in a region "that has changed little for centuries", that the armchair explorer might be forgiven for thinking that he has seen it all before. But last night's documentary was genuinely intriguing, and its makers deserve praise for both their skill and their enterprise.

Peter Ackroyd

● Rex Harrison and Claudette Colbert star in Frederick Lonsdale's *Are We All?*, opening at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, on June 20.

Concerts

From improvisations to variations

Alberto Portugheis Queen Elizabeth Hall

Those variations on a nursery tune that Mozart composed have seldom sounded so sturdy as they did at the hands of Alberto Portugheis last night.

In place of formality and charm, he played as if they might have been improvisations at the keyboard that Mozart later happened to write out, urging them forward from one to the next with hardly a breath between, and daring to imbue the later variations with a touch of romantic spirit.

This became better suited to the larger and greater variations that came next: those of Brahms on a theme by Handel (op. 24), each given a decisive musical character of its own, each strongly contrasted with its successor, but nevertheless pointing to the relationship of pairs that recurs in several places. To extend them into the following figure, the pianist allowed the tension to accumulate not with the variations that preceded, but within the figure subject itself, thereby increasing the suddenness of its impact.

Although the interval decently came after Brahms had already ventured far in his harmonic implications, it meant that the two early (and Webern) which began the second half, were to some extent anticipated in their loosening of traditional harmony. Mr Portugheis treated them as emotional mood pictures, each with its arch of expressive character to shape both form and content.

The Stygian gloom imposed on the audience throughout meant that it was impossible to read any programme information, much less consult a score and while that might have concentrated the intellect on what was heard, it hardly helped to inform us of the pictorial associations of Roberto Gerhard's dances from *Don Quixote*.

A forgotten ballet by Ninette de Valois, staged in 1950 for Margot Fonteyn and Robert Helpmann, this yielded a musical suite as varied, subtle and invigorating in the composer's own piano version as in its orchestral garb. Whether or not the music is worth looking at

again for stage performance, it was invested here with a boldness of character, subtlety of rhythm and delicacy of detail that was quite a rediscovery.

Noël Goodwin

Bernard Roberts/Delmé Quartet Wigmore Hall

No doubt the intention of the "Late Beethoven: both ends of the spectrum" series has been to restore a balanced view of the composer. But to insert between two undoubtedly great late works music as banal and charmless as the four flute and piano variations from Op. 107 that we heard in the final concert on Wednesday seems to me slightly perverse.

That said, Susan Milan played the not very demanding flute parts soundly and sweetly, while Bernard Roberts's cheerfully and appropriately nationally flavoured contributions (three of the pieces were based on Scottish tunes, one on a Russian one) successfully disguised the music's trickiness. Happily, the rest of the

evening was rather more inspiring. Roberts began with the Six Bagatelles Op. 126, not much miniatures as condensations. Just as in Beethoven's variation movements the overt investigation of something simple reveals underlying complexities, so in these short pieces apparent undeveloped ideas possess implications that continue working themselves out long after the notes have ceased. Mr Roberts was careful to calculate the space around each piece, allowing every gesture, placid or violent, to initiate its own stream of thought.

If the Bagatelles are in a sense triggers for further thought, the String Quartet, Op. 131, embraces in its notes the entire human experience. Even if they lacked the last measure of poise in some of the more demanding fiercer moments, the Delmé Quartet were obviously at one with the work's far-reaching spirituality. From the awesome darkness of the opening figure to the complex denouement which yet suggests the turning of a full circle, theirs was a reading that gripped with equal tenacity both heart and intellect.

Stephen Pettitt

Rock

Wobbly on its feet

Blancmange Hammersmith Palais

Blancmange started life as an off-beat duo performing a homey performance pop that made great use of preprepared tapes. When these went wrong, as they frequently did, singer Neil Arthur would revert to amusing the audience with his stream of silly jokes and even sillier dancing.

Now that Blancmange is a professional concern, with commercial success, inflatable equipment and a large audience to please, they still maintain a comic element. Arthur's partner, the sardonic keyboard player Stephen Luscombe, acts as a kind of fall guy.

Blancmange is not a teeny pop band, so the fans don't throw underwear. They throw woolen cardigans and old shoes instead. The duo have expanded for live work, adding a guitar, backing vocalists and the pungent tablas and maddals and percussion of Pandit Dimesh. The fusion lacks a central rhythmic power, but is heavy on melody.

Blancmange have also been

recording in New York recently and the influence shows. Luscombe provides the synthesized electric funk that drives songs like "That's Love That It Is" and "Blind Vision", though the absence of the Uptown Horns meant they missed their recorded colour.

Indeed, as entertaining as this set was the feeling persisted that something extra was needed to maintain a momentum. Too much was familiar and cosy. Blancmange does not pretend to make any grand gestures, and there is much wit in Arthur's lyrics, but when they attempted the harder textures of "Murder", or the complex emotional terrain of Abba's "The Day Before You Came", the desired effect fell short.

The best moments came on their novelty songs - "Kind", with its absurd high street imagery, and the corny "Waves". Light-hearted, often funny and seldom soulful would seem to summarize Blancmange at present. While the hits keep arriving they will be in good shape. They need more substance to present a truly memorable live show.

Max Bell

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

New markets are the key to instability

Jitters over the American banking system were gradually subsiding yesterday. Trading in US bank certificates of deposit was still sticky and markets remain nervous. In the foreign exchange market especially, nobody was prepared to stick his neck out and dealers spent the day squaring their books ahead of the long weekend. However the wider rumours of the previous day, which must have given central bankers a restless night, were less in evidence and there was no sign of contagion spreading to these shores.

There are numerous factors which go some way to explaining the extraordinary crisis of confidence in the American banking system: they include US economic policy and rising interest rates, Latin American debt exposure and bad domestic loans. Perhaps equally important is the realization that over recent decades banks everywhere have tended to become inherently less stable. The emergence of sophisticated wholesale money markets has enabled them to grow rapidly without access to large retail deposit bases. But taking chunky deposits from other banks has its dangers. Bankers are among the first to run for cover at the first hint of trouble, as Continental Illinois discovered.

British banks are less vulnerable than many of the big American money centre banks on this count. Although wholesale funds have become increasingly important as a source of deposits, the British clearers still have enormous balances drawn from the general public which provide a stable base.

In parallel with the general trend towards a more volatile deposit base, banks have tended to reduce their liquidity and tie-up a growing share of their assets in longer-term loans. This process has been aggravated by numerous debt-reschedulings for Third World borrowers.

The big four clearing banks, for instance, pushed-up the ratio of advances to deposits from 68 per cent in 1972 to 84 per cent in 1982, thus reducing the buffer of quickly-realizable funds at their disposal.

Liquid funds serve as the banks' first line of defence should depositors start withdrawing their money, although in the event of a real confidence crisis, any amount of liquidity is likely to prove inadequate. Even capital ratios become wonderfully irrelevant once confidence flags. Continental Illinois was adequately capitalized by both American and international standards.

Reassurance must ultimately be sought in the behaviour of the central bank, and the US Federal Reserve has demonstrated over Continental Illinois that it is prepared to meet extraordinary liquidity needs. The knowledge that it will not allow a leading US bank to fail because of exceptional liquidity problems, seemed to be getting through to markets yesterday.

Reuters holders face tax maze

One of the most complicated issues yet to be raised publicly over the sale of Reuters shares is the capital gains tax bills which will land on doormats about this time next year. They will be different for each of the owners of the news and business information agency but still painful.

The point was raised yesterday by Mr Richard Gibbs, chairman of Homes Counties Newspapers in his annual statement to shareholders. After telling them that the first four months of this year show improving advertising revenue, he went on to say that the group was eligible

for 800,000 Reuters "B" shares of which it has put up a maximum 55,000 for sale. At the minimum 180p tender price in Britain this would yield the company £990,000.

The tax bill would normally come out about £300,000. But, says Mr Gibbs, the bill could be halved depending on how the Inland Revenue interpret the restructuring of newspapers' holdings in Reuters through the Press Association in the 1970s.

If the restructuring is viewed as a disposal of old shares and purchase of new, the GGT is likely to be at 30 per cent. If the Revenue rule it was merely a replacement of existing securities, then the newspapers can apply for apportionment of the total bill. They could then take 20 years back from 1965 when capital gains tax was introduced, and average out the liability. Home Counties for example, would face a 15 per cent tax bill instead of 30 per cent. The company incidentally bought its stake in 1937 for £2,000.

Meanwhile, the American reaction to the flotation is said to be favourable still and the target of a dollar equivalent price of between 200p and 235p has not moved. The reckoning will come on Thursday when the American test run ends. Reuters advisers will then announce the price level in American and the British investors will have until 10am next Saturday to put in their tender offers for dealings to start in London and New York on June 4.

Bank of their own for the societies

While the delegates at this week's Building Societies Association conference at Harrogate debated at embarrassing length the merits of raising the retirement age for building society directors from 70 to 75, some of the more alive speakers were quietly advocating radical changes which would have far reaching effects on the entire financial services industry.

Proposals for a building society central bank which would negotiate with the clearing banks on behalf of all building societies for access to the clearing system were put forward by two speakers - Professor Jack Revell, director of the Institute of European Finance, and Mr Brian Townley of the Building Societies Association. "Such a bank would free societies from their dependence for payment services upon organizations who are in direct competition with them", Mr Townley said.

Currently, individual societies are gaining access to the clearing system and money transmission services through links with high street banks. But Mr Townley asserted: "The banks' cartel in controlling these essential payment services puts the building societies in a weaker competitive position one that is not helped by there being a number of alternative banks."

The possibility of a building society bank was also suggested by Professor Jack Revell. "A powerful central organization for the building society movement, armed with full banking powers would enable societies to deal with the clearing banks on level terms."

Details of how such a bank could be set up were not discussed and it may not even be possible under existing legislation. But the notion could have charms not just for the building societies, but for the Bank of England too. The Government is known to be sympathetic to those banks and other financial institutions which claim they are being denied access to clearing facilities on reasonably terms, and there is a feeling that if the banks do not allow access then the Government may be forced to move.

US bank scare puts plan for expansion in jeopardy

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The spreading of loss of confidence in some big American banks has forced federal banking authorities to reassess their policies and raised strong doubts over proposed deregulation legislation which would allow banks to branch into new businesses.

US bank regulators declined to comment yesterday on the latest round of rumours to hit American banks, but privately, officials said they expected a series of meetings to be held to restore confidence in the banking system.

Publicly, officials dismissed as "wild and unsubstantiated" rumours that Manufacturers Hanover Trust, America's fourth largest bank had run into financial difficulty because of extensive loans in Latin America.

The rumours, which came only a week after the announcement of an unprecedented \$7.5 billion federal rescue package for the troubled Continental Illinois National Bank, began a sharp sell-off of banking shares on nervous financial markets.

But despite calming public statements, officials of the US central bank - the Federal Reserve Board - and other federal agencies are known to be concerned that the recent rise in US interest rates and its adverse

impact on Latin debtor nations could precipitate a crisis in the banking system.

Analysts believe that the federal bailout of Continental Illinois, the eighth largest US bank, has already forced the central bank to alter its policies by temporarily easing credit conditions.

In addition, the deposit run on Continental, coupled with the problems experienced by the Manufacturers Hanover, led to calls yesterday for increased federal insurance to cover big deposits in excess of the \$100,000 ceiling.

Under the present per

account ceiling rule, only \$4 billion of the \$38.6 billion in deposits at Continental Illinois last month would have been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The possibility that their money could be at risk caused big depositors, particularly in Europe and Japan, to pull out their money in record numbers, resulting in a run on the bank which officials fear could spread.

These developments have put pressure on federal authorities to reassure the public that the central bank will both insure adequate liquidity in the system

and that there is a programme in place to handle the Latin American debt problem.

Doubts over the Latin American debt problem persist, casting a shadow over some big US banks which are heavily exposed in the region.

US Treasury officials sought yesterday to play down growing concerns that Argentina could fail to meet the June 30 deadline for its next round of interest payments, saying they were encouraged by progress in the Latin nation's talks with officials of the International Monetary Fund.

London hint of base rates rise

Stock markets yesterday drew breath after the shockwaves they suffered on Thursday, with the exception of Tokyo. The Financial Times 30-share index rose 1.5 to 877.9, while Wall Street was mixed.

Both markets were talking off ahead of a three-day weekend, writes William Kay, City Editor.

However, there was a renewed pressure in the London money markets, suggesting that the clearing banks may have to consider raising base rates next week.

A feature of the week in London has been the behaviour of the new traded options and futures contracts based on the FT-SE 100-share index. This index closed last night at 1,055.5, down 49.4 on the week.

On the Stock Exchange, the traded call option contracts closing at the end of next month halved over the week. Anyone shrewd enough to take out put options could, conversely, have made handsome profits.

However, the September and December options, with more so-called time value in them,

behaved remarkably steadily. The 1150 December call fell only from 35p to 28p, while the 1150 December put option rose from 115p to 135p.

Fund managers were watching closely the FT-SE contracts on the London International Financial Futures Exchange. The notable point was the way in which the June contract anticipated the actual movement of the 100-share index. This fell from 108.15 to 104.55 over the week, implying that holders expect the FT-SE index to fall to 1,045.5 in the next month.

Fraser hope of ruling by Tebbit

By Philip Robinson

House of Fraser directors have impressed on the Government that they would not want to see an attempt by Lord, their largest shareholder, to put 12 men on the board referred again to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Fraser believes that the issue is already settled.

In 1981 the commission had ruled that a full takeover of the stores group by the international retailing and trading company would act against the public interest. As a result, Lord gave Trade Department undertakings that it would not increase its influence over Fraser.

Lord has now fielded a dozen candidates for election to the main Fraser board at the group's annual meeting on June 28.

House of Fraser hopes that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will rule by next Friday that Lord's attempt has broken the spirit of the undertakings and then make a parliamentary order preventing it from fielding the candidates.

Mr Tebbit has already received the Office of Fair Trading view which believes the spirit of the undertakings has been breached.

Bowater time for decision

Bowater Corporation will give its shareholders a five-year profit record for the businesses which will become Bowater Industries when the demerger of the US interests takes place.

These new figures will show that the businesses to be retained by the British-based Bowater Industries have a strong and rising profits trend which is continuing in 1984.

Shareholders will receive full details next week before they are formally asked to approve the demerger, which is probably the most complex ever planned. Lord Erroll, the outgoing chairman, said at yesterday's annual meeting: "You'll have to draw your own conclusions about what the figures mean - but make sure you draw the right ones."

Free Jaguar issue ruled out by BL

By Jonathan Davis

The surviving private shareholders in BL, the state-owned car company, will not receive any free issue of shares in Jaguar when the luxury car maker is privatized this year, Sir Austin Bide, the BL chairman, said at yesterday's annual meeting.

They will receive some preferential rights, but these are likely to be confined to application and allotment of shares. Sir Austin ruled out any free or bonus issue for the minority shareholders, whose stake in BL has now shrunk to no more than a third of one per cent of the company. The Government holds more than 90 per cent.

Mr Noel Falconer, spokesman for the BL Individual Shareholders Society and a long-standing champion of the private shareholders, called for BL shareholders to be given one Jaguar share for every BL share they still hold when the issue takes place.

A number of shareholders criticized the plan to float Jaguar, saying they could not understand why the company



Sir Austin Bide: cash will help other parts of BL

was selling the most profitable part of its business. Jaguar made an operating profit of £55m last year.

Sir Austin replied that the BL board was committed to returning parts of the business to the private sector, and proceeds from the flotation would generate cash to help the other parts of BL's business.

Detailed proposals for the flotation of Jaguar must be submitted to a general meeting of shareholders before the issue can take place.

Computer creditors to meet

By Our Financial Staff

Creditors of Computers Ltd. and GW Design, the only two trading companies of Computer Holdings, the Lynx micro-computer company, met on June 8 to hear a financial statement from Hacker Young, the accountants. But it is now unclear whether a meeting of shareholders will precede that of the creditors.

Mr Stanley Charles, executive chairman and a partner in Statham Duff Stott, the stockbrokers and advisers to the company, said last night: "I am aware of the companies' financial positions but I am not going to comment on them."

He refused to comment on whether a meeting of shareholders of Computers Ltd or GW Design would be called.

Mr Charles pointed out that there was no legal obligation to inform shareholders of Computer Holdings, the parent company. This (CH) and the other non-trading company, Camsoft Ltd, are not the subject of a creditors' meeting.

Towry chief joins M & G

In a move of considerable significance for the industry, Mr Richard Cockcroft, chief executive of Towry Law, the financial consulting group, has been recruited by M & G, the fund manager, to head its life and pensions company.

This marks a renewed thrust by M & G into the insurance side of the retail investment business. Towry Law enjoys a high reputation and Mr Cockcroft has been with the company for 20 years.

"We are going to reorganize the 'whole of the insurance group,'" confirmed Mr David Hopkinson, chief executive of M & G. Mr Cockcroft takes up his appointment at beginning of July.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1055.5 up 3.9
High 1057.1; Low 1042.9
FT Index: 827.9 up 1.5
FT Gilts: 78.15 up 0.04
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 21.857
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 3,772.5 down 0.0225
New York Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1109.29 up 5.86
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,142.10 down 109.82
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 902.75 down 20.21
Amsterdam: 169.5 down 5.8

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3850 up 35pts
Index 79.4 down 0.1
DM 3.7725 down 0.0225
FF 11.8050 down 0.0550
Yen 320.75 up 0.75
Dollar Index 130.9 up 0.1
DM 2.7220 down 0.0212
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3840
Dollar DM 2.7200
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.592500
SDR £0.754588

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9.9%
Finance houses base rate 9
Overnight market loans week fixed 7
3 month interbank 9% - 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11% - 11%
3 month DM 6% - 6%
3 month FR 13% - 13%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 10
Treasury long bond 9% - 9%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export
Finance Scheme IV Average
reference rate for interest period
April 1 to May 1 1984 inclusive:
6.934 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$380.50 pm \$384.20
close \$384.50 (\$277.50-278)
New York (latest): \$385.40
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$385.397 (\$285.60-286.25)
Sovereign (new):
\$90.50-\$91.50 (\$65.25-66)
*Excludes VAT

U.K. How to pick the winners.

Some of the most exciting investment opportunities today are in smaller British companies that suddenly surge ahead for any one of a number of reasons - change of management, for example, or a new product development.

Generally these opportunities are outside the mainstream of market activity - which is why they are known as 'special situations'.

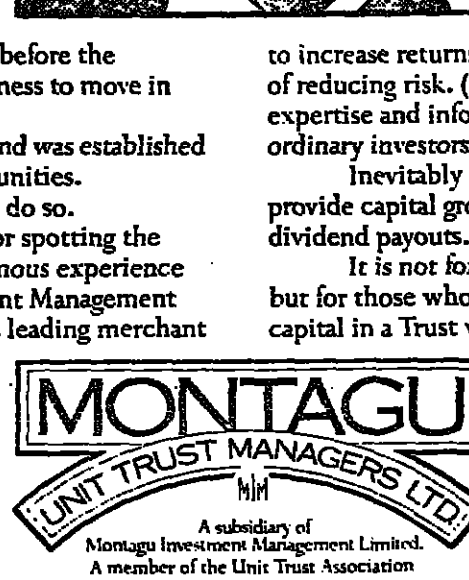
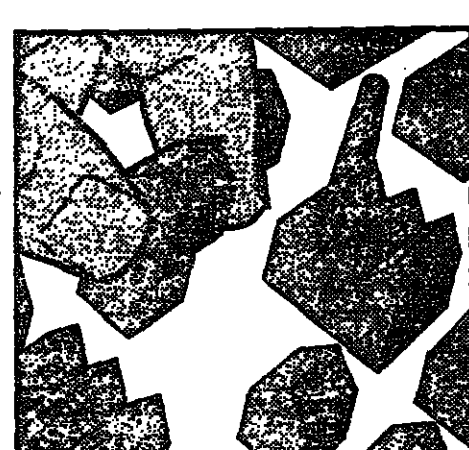
But quick and often substantial rewards are waiting for those investors with the skill and knowledge to spot such companies before the competition; and with the resoluteness to move in quickly and realise profits.

Montagu Market Features Fund was established specifically to exploit these opportunities.

No-one is better qualified to do so. For behind the proven flair for spotting the emerging companies, lies the enormous experience and resources of Montagu Investment Management Ltd., the investment division of the leading merchant bank, Samuel Montagu.

The fund will focus on companies that fit into the 'Special Situation' category.

But we are careful, while maintaining the excitement of such investment, to minimise the chance of spills.



Initially we will be looking at smaller companies especially those involved in the energy sector, high technology industries and certain recovery situations.

Some of these exciting opportunities will be in the USM, a market showing enormous growth in terms of number of companies quoted, and presenting certain very favourable situations for the shrewd investor.

In addition the trust will consider companies with quotes in the Traded Options market, aiming to increase returns whilst using the market as a means of reducing risk. (This is a market requiring specialist expertise and information, not readily available to ordinary investors.)

Inevitably therefore the main aim of the fund is to provide capital growth - so there will only be nominal dividend payouts.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Brunton to retire

Mr Gordon Brunton is to retire at the end of this year as president and chief operating officer of International Thomson Organisation, the Canadian-based publishing, travel and North Sea oil group, and as chief executive of its British operating subsidiary. Mr Michael Brown is to be president of the Canadian parent company in succession to Mr Brunton and Mr James Evans will take on his job at the British subsidiary.

● DAVENPORTS BREWERY is to pay an interim dividend of 3.5p (3.4p) for the 26 weeks to March 31. Pretax profits fell from £1.1 billion to £988,000 on sales ahead from £16.7m to £17.6m. *Temper, page 22*

● ANOTHER SLICE of participation of the British Steel Corporation was disclosed yesterday with the announcement that Lye Tinsplate, part of BSC's stockholding arm, is to be acquired by Afon Tinsplate, a subsidiary of Wolf Steel, in which the BSC already has a shareholding. Wolf Steel and the BSC will each hold 50 per cent of the enlarged Afon, which is based a few miles from Lye in West Glamorgan.

Bank still to face claims

From John Earle, Rome

The Vatican Bank is still facing claims from former shareholders of the failed Banco Ambrosiano after an agreement signed in Geneva yesterday with representatives of the 109 creditor banks.

A lawyer of the Melzi Legal Studio of Milan said it was pressing a civil claim against the Vatican Bank for co-responsibility in the Banco Ambrosiano bankruptcy on behalf of more than 100 former small shareholders. Similar actions have also begun by other Milan lawyers representing further groups of shareholders.

Investigations, the lawyer said were under way into the possible liability of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus the Vatican Bank's chairman. Also named were the chief lawyer, Signor Luigi Merloni, and the chief accountant, Signor Pellegrino Strobil.

Petticoat pirates plunder laundry

By John Lawless

When a band of women pirates raided a cargo ship at the Nigerian port of Bonny, they not only chose the most appropriately named vessel there, the Panamanian-registered Amazona, but plundered just the contents of the ship's laundry.

That incident - as described by Mr Eric Ellen, director of the London-based International Maritime Bureau (IMB) at a conference of transport police officials in Amsterdam yesterday - took place last October. It is not clear whether the male members of the crew were too embarrassed to say what was stolen. The official report says "loss undisclosed".

An IMB report, *The Incidence of Piracy and Armed Robbery from Merchant Ships*, reveals several much more vicious attacks on ships waiting to unload at developing countries.

Another vessel, La Minera, under the flag of the Bahamas, was at Conakry, in Guinea when a group of about 100 armed thieves attacked it over a period of two days. The authorities did not intervene. Two 15-ton and one 17½-ton hydraulic jacks were reported stolen and several containers were opened. The chief officer

and a member of the crew were attacked.

Again at Bonny, the West German-owned Scilla was attacked one night by 20 pirates armed with knives, board-hooks and bottles, but the crew fought them off with signal rockets. A second attack came 20 minutes later. Although it was similarly repulsed, "several crew members were hurt by thrown bottles", the report says.

However, such incidents have shown a dramatic decline in the past year in West Africa, down from 46 in 1981 to 16 last year, while those in the Far East, largely in the Straits of Malacca, near Singapore and Indonesia, have dropped from 44 in 1982 to 24 last year.

The Thai Government, Mr Ellen said, has reported that groups of between 15 and 20 pirates are "using specially designed speedboats to attack passenger and merchant vessels" off its coast, then evade pursuing police.

One reason for a fall in Nigerian incidents is thought to be the "greatly reduced flow of trade to that country", eliminating port congestion. However, the report adds: "Once foreign trade returns to its former level, piracy will once again become a major problem."

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Index makes small recovery but nervousness stays

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

After Thursday's hysteria share markets struggled to settle down yesterday. Trading was volatile and uncertain and the atmosphere remained tense. In early dealing it looked as though the haemorrhage would continue with shares as measured by the FT 30 share index down 6.8 points at the first call over.

But gradually there were suggestions that a little confidence was returning and helped along by bear covering the index ended with a modest 1.5 point plus at 827.9.

With shares down almost 50 points over the week, the second leg of a three week account, the market is expected to remain nervous. It was only

Yesterday's technical rally was greeted with a sigh of relief by most dealers who will have been pleased to see the back of this week. However, conditions still remain uncertain. This was highlighted by a large seller of about 1 million shares in BTR who was forced to withdraw after failing to find anyone brave enough to take the stock on board. The shares later recovered to close 3p up on the day at 46.2p.

early this month that the index hit a new 922.8 points peak.

Government stocks also steadied with early falls converted into gains of £¼ or so.

But golds came into their own. With the Gulf war and US bank worries continuing to dominate - not to mention the miners strike and higher interest rate fears - the bullion price rose 4½ US dollar to \$85 dollars an ounce. There was considerable activity in the market after a long period of comparative idleness. Other precious metals were also higher.

Among gold shares there were gains of up to five dollars. Consolidated Gold Fields mirrored the mood, if not the degree of gains, with progress of 30p to 564p.

The high street clearers presented a dull picture still uncertain over the turmoil on the American banking scene and renewed talk of an increase in domestic rates. Barclays recovered an early 10p fall to close unchanged at 459p, while Lloyds traded at 519p, Midland 15p to 337p and National Westminster 5p to 589p. Bank of Scotland held steady at 319p.

after 314p, but Royal Bank of Scotland drifted 4p to 210p.

The discount houses continued to lose ground in sporadic selling with most issues closing at their low for the day. Cater Allen Holdings lost another 5p to 478p following the £9m rights issue earlier in the week. Jessel Toyabec, currently the target of a £24m bid from Mercantile House, lost another 4p to 90p.

This compared with the 103p the price stood at when the bid was launched. Clive Discount closed 3p cheaper at 53p as Gerrard & National lost 13p to 299p. King & Shaxson 6p to 150p. Secombe & Marshall 20p to 325p. Smith St Aubyn 3p to 20p and Union Discount 20p to 72p.

Attempts at a rally by the life insurance companies met with only minimal support and prices closed a few pence lower. The sector has been a weak market of late and not helped by the uncertainty of the Government's intentions on tax relief for private pensions.

Britannic slipped 3p to 458p. Equity & Law 1p to 135p. Hambro Life 2p to 358p. Legal & General 436p. London & Manchester to 490p. Refuge Assurance 2p to 441p and Sun Life 1p to 565p. Only Pearl Assurance 2p dearer at 74p and Prudential 2p higher at 453p were able to resist the trend.

The story was the same among the insurance companies with attempts at a late rally soon running out of steam. Commercial Union closed 1p lighter at 198p. London United Investments 7p at 207p. Minister Assets 4p at 131p. Phoenix Assurance 3p at 431p, while

Ladbroke, the leisure group, is increasing its presence in the highly competitive popular catering business which hitherto it has centred largely on South Wales. The company has acquired 75 per cent of Olivers, a 20 strong chain of sandwich and coffee restaurants and intends to develop the business through direct ownership and franchises. It would also like to expand its hotel network. The shares were unchanged at 222p yesterday.

Royal Insurance closed unchanged at 545p. Sun Alliance resisted the trend closing 3p up at 346p.

Elsewhere Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, was cock-a-hoop at defeating two bids which had been fought out to the sixtieth day.

Mr David Abell's offer, through Suter for Francis Industries lapsed after receiving

acceptances for nearly 47 per cent of the shares. This result was much closer than expected and followed a market buying spree which added 7 per cent to the 35 per cent which Suter owned. The future of the Suter stake is uncertain - it would be difficult to place with institutions given the strong rise in the share price since it first showed its interest.

It could be sold on to another bidder or retained for Suter to make another bid in a year's time if Francis fails to meet its ambitious profits forecast of £2.2m. Francis' shareholders yesterday approved the acquisition of Schemac, a tin container manufacturer, after a poll demanded by Suter. Francis' shares slipped 6p to 119p.

Lazard's second success was the lapsing of a 42p per share bid by Wilson & Co, a Hongkong company, for Albert Martin Holdings, the clothing company. The bid was twice extended but never raised and the level of acceptances did not rise from the initial handful. Wilson has a 4.9 per cent stake. The shares slipped 2p to 46p on the news.

Building shares remained out of favour with the jobbers still anxious to keep a lower profile in the face of upward pressure on interest rates. Builders merchants showed little change. 2p at 78p and Welsey-Hughes 1p at 143p. Suppliers had renewed activity in Pilkington Bros where the shares dipped to 281p, before rallying to close unchanged at 288p. Ruberoid was another weak market losing 6p to 245p along with BPB Industries 3p cheaper at 291p.

Elsewhere, Blue Circle closed unchanged at 240p, but there were falls in RMC Group 2p to 416p and Rugby Portland 1p to 105p. Manders fell 3p to 147p. Magnet & Southern 4p to 146p and CH Beazer 10p to 363p.

The retail sector put in a late rally helped by a burst of selective support with Boots losing 1p to 173p, after extremes of 172p. British Home Stores put on 4p to 400p and

Computer shares, unsettled by The Times disclosures about Computers, lost ground. Among those to fall back were Rolfe and Nolan, down 20p at 175p. Consultants Computers, on a lost contract, eased 7p to 38p.

Equity turnover on May 24, was £316.587m (18,036 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 179.6 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,219.

Burton a similar figure at 270p. Currys rose 5p to 295p, while John Menzies rose 1p to 271p and Marks & Spencer closed all square at 271p. But Great Universal Stores 'A' lost an early lead to close 3p lower and the ordinary shed 2 at 573p.

Sweet manufacturer Barker & Dobson lost 4p to 114p after the news that talks on a possible partial bid for the company had been broken off. The group had been having exploratory talks with the Swedish group AB Marabou but had been unable to agree a price. Barker & Dobson will continue to act as the sole distributor of Marabou chocolate in the UK and the group hopes to sign a distribution agreement within the next few weeks.

The Scottish Amicable Society has again been selling shares in Lyle Shipping with the sale of another 50,000 shares reducing its total interest to 697,000 shares, or 6.96 per cent. Lyle, which is currently in talks with its advisers to secure the finance for two new ships, hardened 3p to 36p.

Also in shipping Mr Jeffrey Sterling's Sterling Guarantee Trust has bought another block of deferred shares in Peninsula & Oriental. Its entire holding is now 5.87million shares, or 4 per cent. P&O rose 6p to 307p.

USM traded John Kent, the men's wear chain, was unchanged at 40p after it announced interim profits of £30,000 (£320,000). Year's profits, say the company, will be "in excess" of the £370,000 achieved last year.

Beer shares recorded modest gains although Daveports Brewery, the Birmingham group which fought off an unwieldy bid from Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries, shaded on a 12 per cent profit decline.

Textile group Coats Paton eased 1½p after what was generally a cheerful annual meeting statement.

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Parkinson to join Babcock board

By Jeremy Warner

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the former trade and industry secretary, has been appointed a non executive director of Babcock International, the engineering group.

The appointment was confirmed by Lord King, Babcock's chairman, at the company's annual meeting at the Institute of Directors in London yesterday.

Lord King, who is also chairman of British Airways, said that Mr Parkinson had decided to accept the post with effect from the beginning of next month after recent exploratory discussions.

"Apart from his political and ministerial experience, he has been a very successful businessman in his own right and this will be of great value to the company", Lord King said. Mr Parkinson, who is 52, has been appointed a director of two private companies, Vauxwell Data Systems in Wiltshire and Counter Products Marketing in Oxfordshire, since his resignation from the Government. But his appointment to Babcock, a big power station contractor with sales of more than £1 billion a year, is his first to a publicly quoted company.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Caution was the watchword in European foreign exchange markets yesterday as dealers made their way through the last session before the long weekend.

In thin markets rates were volatile and the spreads were wide.

Commercial orders were moving rates up and down as they came in. The pound and the dollar both ended the day lower in Europe.

The pound closed at \$1.3850, against \$1.3815 overnight.

Dealers in London were last night saying the Americans appeared undecided about the dollar. So far as sterling was concerned there was a feeling that the high interest rates in the money market might not persist too long and the undertone for the pound might be on the weak side.

MONEY MARKETS

Nervous tension over the risk of an early move by the big banks lifted trading rates in the market to levels where they were well on the way towards discounting base rates of 10 per cent, against the present 9 per cent or 9½ per cent.

Though some of the longer rates came a little off the top as sterling stabilized and no firm news of troubled US banks came to light, the anxious mood was not significantly lifted.

Markets spin as US policies take effect

Like the rain, markets continued falling last week. And as American bonds came in weaker by ½ point yesterday afternoon, traders in London were stricken by metal fatigue and nervous exhaustion. This weekend offers only 72 hours of recuperation.

Last week equities dropped by nearly 3 per cent, while Wall Street fell by a similar percentage. Japan, in contrast, pulled out of its tail-spin later in the week, and closed about 100 point ahead. Thursday's 228-point rally in Tokyo was the fourth largest on record.

Although the crack in market sentiment in London and New York, stunned by its severity, such a fall had long been threatened. A fiscal policy such as the American one, which is heavily expansionary, will at some point have an impact on interest rates, a point which Chancellor Lawson made unequivocally in his CBI speech on Wednesday.

The rise in interest rates triggers off a reaction in the US banking system's Latin American debt portfolio (that monies to the monetarist providence of the seventies). Thus, after adjusting for a slight detour, American fiscal policy starts striking directly at its own, and hence world, banking system.

The collapse of Continental Illinois, and the spate of rumours about Chase Manhattan and Manufacturers Hanover Trust are hardly surprising. Excess credit demand ultimately must affect the credit generators.

A glance at yield curves across the world make this point clearly. Investors have been backing off from the US for some time and the long-term implications of their growing distrust are fairly dire.

In the US, three month Treasury bill yields are still close to levels at the start of the year. Much the same is true of Britain. In the US, the change is one basis point from 9.66 per cent to 9.65 per cent, while in London was again one basis point, from 8.85 per cent to 8.84 per cent.

According to Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips and Drew, this kind of stability indicates both a flight by investors into quality, as they shorten the term of their portfolios. It also suggests heavy government intervention in a bid to control short term interest rates.

A reaction to both these developments further out in the yield curve is normal. This is exactly what has happened in both London and New York since January. Taking yields on 10-year bonds as a benchmark (to secure comparability with German and Japanese yields), the differential in New York five months ago was two points, indicating a market assessment of US policies to be mildly expansionary.

That differential has now widened to four points, steepening the yield curve into a highly inflationary configuration. A four-point yield gap, means investors see the policy mix as irresponsible.

London has experienced a similar change. January's two-point gap has now widened to 3.25 points. Either investors have rumbled the Government, and see the fiscal-monetary balance as dangerously expansionary (witness April's sky-high PSBE). Or London never decoupled at all, and will be dragged down in the wake of America's problems.

The second explanation has a pleasing symmetry: in the West Japan and West Germany, the producer economies run current account surpluses and capital deficits. The latter finance the current account deficits of the consumer-savings economies of the US and, traditionally, Britain. Stable yields, or more crudely, value for money, is the coping stone of the structure. There has been stability in parts. Both short and long yields in Japan and West Germany are unchanged since the start of the year.

German's maintained two-point differential suggests a mildly expansionary policy mix, which is acceptable to investors. Japan's policy stance is perceived as broadly neutral; hence the one point gap. Arguably, therefore, the producer economies of the West are running policies acceptable to markets, witness the bounce in the Tokyo market late last week.

In the short term, American, and by extension, British markets look more likely to continue, on balance, to weaken. Continuing stability in the price of gold, reinforces their view. So too does the near-10 per cent real return on US bond. Three years ago, the Government Broker sold index linked bonds on 3 per cent real returns.

In the premium term, the current shakeout is capable of pushing American and therefore British rates higher. This in turn, the adjustment, recovery of two countries, making it even harder for them to compete with the more efficient producer economies. These in turn will insist on even greater guarantees as they

invest their capital surpluses in countries such as the US and Britain which are again in danger of being tagged with inflation.

Bass v regionals

Sparking figures on Wednesday from Bass, which revealed a 35 per cent jump in interim profits, brought in the smart money during a tricky week. A prospective rating of less than 10 for such a powerful operator, must be cheap, according to the buzz.

The counterpart of Bass's strong showing, matched to some extent by Whitbread, has been a mediocre string of results from the regional brewers, virtually all of whom have reported unattractive profit gains. Clearly, the strength of larger sales, worth 40 per cent plus of beer trade at Bass and Whitbread, is partly responsible for the differing results; the regionals, sadly, lack the muscle to exploit demand for lager.

In addition, investor vogue for "small is beautiful" brewers may have run its course, as the Camra-factor peters out. The major factors regrouped, refurbished pubs, and introduced local brews.

As Mr John Spicer of Grieson Grant points out, this has been reflected in a radical ratings switch. Regional brewers have shed their premium rating, and now sell at a discount to the majors. Monopolies considerations must torpedo bid hopes for smaller regionals, but defensive mergers instead look more likely.

The search therefore by investors must be for predators among the regionals who are sufficiently aggressive to contemplate rationalizing the threatened smaller brewing chains. Grieson Grant identifies both Greenall Whitley and Vaux as likely contenders for this role.

Among the majors, for those who are keen to improve the growth potential of the portfolio, the bogue switch, by common consensus, looks to be out of Whitbread and Ino Bass. Bass seems poised now to build up an unassailable lead among brewers, as the quality of their products is complemented by highly efficient production.

But Whitbread, which has yet to pull off a really sizeable acquisition, may find itself squeezed increasingly over the medium term. Be the switch, if it is to be done, should be deferred until after June 4, when Whitbread, who have boosted their pay-out, go ex-dividend.

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AUSTRALASIAN AND GENERAL Invests for long-term capital growth, primarily in Australia and New Zealand. Emphasis is on natural resource sectors and the fund stands to gain from any recovery in mineral prices. Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distributions: 5th April and

5th October (next distribution date for new investors 5th October 1984).

COMPOUND GROWTH The Fund invests for capital growth in a compact portfolio of shares in companies with proven management, but a proportion may be invested in the Unlisted Securities Market (USM). Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. There are no distributions and income is automatically reinvested. Unit holders receive reports in June and December.

DIVIDEND Aims for a yield about 50% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index. The Fund is suitable for investors needing a high and steadily increasing income with prospects of capital growth as well; indeed, the total gross dividend last year on an investment of £1,000 at the Fund launch (1964) was £267. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. Distributions: 15th January and 15th July (next distribution for new investors 15th January 1985).

GOLD AND GENERAL A Fund investing for capital growth through a portfolio of gold and other mining shares; the performance may be volatile. Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distributions: 28th February and 31st August, starting on 31st August 1984.

RECOVERY Invests for capital growth in companies which have fallen on hard times, a "speculative" policy which has proved outstandingly successful in the past. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. Distributions: 20th February and 20th August (next distribution for new investors 20th August 1984).

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% change in FT All Share Index over same period	-8.3%***	+81.4%***	+199.3%*	+375.7%	+2.9%††	+242.5%

*Only Accumulation units available with Compound Growth. NB FT All Share Index does not include reinvested income. **Australian All Ordinaries Index. ***Standard & Pears Industrial Index. †National launch price for income units because only Accumulation units available at Fund launch. ††FT Gold Mines Index.

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WALL STREET

Dow makes early rally

New York (AP-Dow Jones). Shares were mixed but moving higher in early trading yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.83 points at 1106.26 overcoming an early loss of nearly three points. Declines were ahead of advances by about 575 to 525. The margin was 2-40-1 earlier with moderate trading.

Mr Thomas F. Ryan, vice-president in charge of Block Trading for Kidder Peabody, said: "There are two things

behind the market's turn. First IBM is up nicely. Second the panic selling that hit the bank stocks yesterday has abated now that everyone has read the papers.

Manufacturers Hanover was 28% up 1 1/4. Bankers Trust 38% up 1/2. Chase Manhattan 40% up 1/2 and Irving 53% up 1/2.

International Business Machines was up 1/4 at 107 1/2. General Motors up at 63. Honeywell up 1/4 at 47 1/2 and Walt Disney up 1 1/4 at 67.

May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21
IBM	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bankers Trust	38	38	38	38
Chase Manhattan	40	40	40	40
Irving	53	53	53	53
International Business Machines	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
General Motors	63	63	63	63
Honeywell	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Walt Disney	67	67	67	67

Record for London and Northern

Results from London and Northern Group revealed this week that the pace-setter is now the recent-established healthcare division. United Medical Enterprises, acquired last year, made a first time contribution to record yearly pretax profits of £15.5m against £9.8m in 1982.

The increased profits reflects a significant improvement in margins, as turnover was less than £3m ahead at £226m. But this masked a considerable reorganization as £22m of turnover "left" the group to be replaced by new businesses and expansion of the existing construction, building and oil support interests.

Much now rests on healthcare, which has just picked up a £250m (£180m) three-year contract to manage four hospitals in Saudi Arabia. Although a detailed profit breakdown is not being issued until the annual report comes out, healthcare is believed to have contributed over more than £5m to the 1983 profits.

Earnings per share for the year rose from 10.1 to 12.8p. This has made room for an increase in the final dividend from 2.5p to 2.8p, making a total of 4.5p against 4p before.

In Brief

● **TYNE TEES TELEVISION** (U.S.M. quotation): Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £24.96m (£21.47m). Pretax profit £1.01m (£1.55m). Interim payment 3p (same). Board is cautious about second-half result.

And believes it would be optimistic to expect pretax profit to be better than break-even in that half.

● **CASTINGS**: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £9.29m (£6.42m). Pretax profit £1.08m (£375,000). Total dividend 3.25p (2.42p).

● **T R INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL TRUST**: Year to March 31, 1984. Total income £12.41m (£13.45m). Total dividend 3.15p (same).

● **M M T COMPUTING** (U.S.M. quotation): Half-year to Feb. 29, 1984. Turnover £649,000 (£419,000). Pretax profit £170,000 (£81,000). Interim payment raised from 0.15p to 1p a share. Forward orders continue to be good, board reports. Board remains confident of company's future.

● **L P A INDUSTRIES** (U.S.M. quotation): Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £2.36m (£2.39m). Pretax profit £371,000 (£347,000). Board reports that the growth areas are being pursued vigorously and a "satisfactory" result will be announced at the year-end.

● **ADAM LEISURE GROUP** (U.S.M. quotation): Half-year to March 31, 1984. Pretax profit £302,000 (£278m). Turnover £9.29m (£14.75m). Interim dividend of 1p a share; single payment of 1p for previous year. Decision on final payment will be taken in the light of second-half's results as well as prospects.

● **NINETEEN TWENTY-EIGHT INVESTMENT TRUST**: Year to March 31, 1984. Pretax revenue £3.32m (£3.15m). Total dividend 5.5p (5.2p).

● **T R NATURAL RESOURCES INVESTMENT TRUST**: Year to March 31, 1984. Total income £4.57m (£4.38). Total dividend 7.5p (7p). Board does not expect increased revenue in current year, but will at least maintain the dividend.

● **MORLAND**: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £7.47m (£6.82m). Pretax profit £927,000 (£863,000). Interim dividend 2p (same).

● **GRATTAN**: Mr J. Michael Pickard, chairman, told the annual meeting that the accounts show a "significant recovery" from 12 months ago.

● **JOHN MENZIES**: The annual meeting was told that the current year had started well, with turnover for the first 13 weeks up by 13 per cent. Sales in the retail division are particularly buoyant.

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

BORROWING

Building societies forecast easier loans - at a price

If you enjoy the popular Bank holiday pastime of looking at houses you can take heart this weekend from the words of the Building Society Association's chairman, Mr Herbert Walden.

At this week's annual BSA Conference in Harrogate he spoke of "a drastic change in policy" which should make mortgages available on demand, with the cost of them coming closer to market rates - and probably higher and more variable as a result - and the traditional mortgage queue becoming a thing of the past.

The societies feel that the enthusiasm for home ownership is such that most buyers prefer to pay more rather than wait for a loan. Clearest indication of this is the way mortgage differentials - the extra rate you pay for loans of more than a certain amount - have been restored throughout the industry.

This week the second largest building society, the Abbey National, announced that it is lowering its thresholds on differentials. New borrowers will now have to pay an extra 1/4 per cent on loans of between £15,000 and £25,000. Since the average new mortgage is now just under £20,000 much of the new business will fall into the higher cost category.

That move leaves the Woolwich as the only leading society without differentials, and it says they might well be introduced in some fashion the next time the mortgage rate changes.

It all seems a far cry from a couple of years ago when the building societies were busy removing their differentials in order to compete with the banks.

None of the banks charges extra for larger loans although some, like the Midland with a rate of 1 1/4 per cent, are more costly to begin with and others, like Lloyds, have much lower home lending targets this year.

What is clear from the table, which shows the differential lending policies of the top 10 largest societies, is that more than ever, homebuyers should shop around for their loans. The

differentials jungle is quite bewildering, and one result of the Abbey's move may be that other societies follow suit.

For years £15,000 was the traditional starting point for the higher mortgage. When societies started reintroducing differentials last year as mortgage-famine threatened, they did so at higher levels - £25,000 or £30,000 to reflect inflation. A return to the £15,000 level could well mean that half or more of first-time buyers find themselves paying over the odds from the start. The Nationwide recognized this problem when it started charging an extra 1/4 per cent on loans of up to £40,000 earlier this year. First-time buyers receive a rebate on the extra amount in the first year of the loan.

A glance at the table will demonstrate that it now pays to have a very close look at differentials before approaching a building society.

If you are looking for £30,000, for example you could pay an extra 1/4 per cent at the Nationwide, an extra 1/4 per cent at the Leeds Permanent, and an extra 1 per cent at the Bradford & Bingley.

Margaret Drummond

MORTGAGE DIFFERENTIALS

Size of Loan	Differential above basic rate %	Size of Loan	Differential above basic rate %	Size of Loan	Differential above basic rate %
Halfway		Woolwich		£30,001 to £35,000	1
Up to £25,000	Nil		nil	£35,001 to £40,000	1 1/2
£25,001 to £30,000	1/4			£40,001 to £100,000	2
£30,001 to £35,000	1 1/2				
£35,001 and over	1 1/2	National Provincial			
		Up to £20,000	1/2		
Abbey National		£20,001 to £30,000	1	Bradford & Bingley	
Up to £15,000	nil	£30,001 to £35,000	1 1/2	Up to £15,000	nil
£15,001 to £25,000	1/4	£35,001 to £50,000	2	£15,001 to £20,000	1/2
£25,001 to £30,000	1 1/2			£20,001 to £25,000	3/4
£30,001 to £35,000	1 1/2			£25,001 to £30,000	1
£35,001 and over	1 1/2			£30,001 to £35,000	1 1/2
		Anglia		£35,001 to £50,000	1 1/2
		Up to £20,000	nil	Over £50,000	2
		£20,001 to £30,000	1/2		
		£30,001 to £35,000	1		
		£35,001 to £40,000	1 1/2	Leicester	
		£40,001 to £100,000	2	Up to £15,000	nil
Nationwide				£15,001 to £20,000	1/2
Up to £40,000	1/4			£20,001 to £30,000	1
Over £40,000	1 1/4			£30,001 to £50,000	1 1/2
		Leeds Permanent		Over £50,000	by negotiation
Up to £25,000	nil				
£25,001 to £30,000	1/4	Alliance			
£30,001 to £35,000	1	Up to £20,000	nil		
Over £35,000	1 1/2	£20,001 to £30,000	1/2		

SHARE OPTIONS

Budget time limit to come down

The Government has announced that it is to amend the share option scheme unveiled in this year's Budget to bring it more in line with commercial schemes already available. The time limit before an employee can exercise his option will be reduced from five years to three years.

The five-year limit was widely criticized as a disincentive for employees to make use of a share option scheme because of the uncertainties over their own career plans and the performance of the stock market.

Under the new scheme, employees will be able to acquire an option to purchase up to £100,000, or four times salary, of shares in their company at the price on the day the option is taken out. After the three years has expired the option can be exercised to buy all or some of the shares covered by it.

A further advantage of the new scheme is that if the shares acquired are sold, any gain which the employee makes will be taxed under capital gains tax rather than income tax rules. The benefit for higher rate taxpayers is that the gains attract the CGT rate of 30 per cent. The scheme will also give the opportunity to all taxpayers to utilise the £5,600 annual CGT exemption.

A drawback that still remains however is that once an option is exercised an employee must wait another three years before he can elect to exercise a further part of his option.

Ian Griffiths

APPOINTMENTS

The Metal Market & Exchange Co: Mr J K Lion, senior partner of Philipp & Lion, has become chairman of the board. Mr R D Gee, a director of BICC Cables, has been elected vice-chairman.

Times Newspapers: Miss Dorothy Cumpsty, group advertisement manager, has been appointed deputy advertisement director.

Stanley Gibbons Holdings: Mr Ronnie Aitken, senior chairman. The previous interim chairman, Mr David Stokes remains managing director.

Black Horse Life Assurance Co: Mr Roger Beran has been made general manager of the company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank. He succeeds Mr Harry Spels who is retiring at the end of this month.

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J G S GAMMELL, CHAIRMAN.



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● The relatively low price of gold - at \$378 per oz (£23.58) against a 1980 high of \$850 - is highly susceptible to a sharp rise on increased demand.

● Industrial demand for gold is on the increase, and kruggerand sales rose by 36% in 1983 alone.

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Any improvement in the gold price is likely to have a more than proportionate effect on the profitability of mining companies, with excellent implications for their shares. Of course, their general trends will be in line with the gold price, which can be quite volatile. For this reason only a proportion of your portfolio should be invested.

Invest without delay

Present opportunities are unlikely to be sustained; in particular any widespread belief that equities were peaking would lend weight to gold's attractions and influence the current low price.

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J. Henry Schroder Wagg has recently introduced its new Special Account - a high interest, cheque book current account available to those able to maintain a minimum balance of £2,500. Account holders who have, or acquire investments worth at least £10,000 in any Schroder Unit Trust can apply for a Secured Overdraft Facility equal to 65% of the current value of their investments, using the units as security. A booklet containing full details of the Schroder Special Account can be obtained by ticking the appropriate box at the foot of this advertisement.

THE SCHRODER GROUP MANAGE ASSETS EXCEEDING £7,000,000,000

GENERAL INFORMATION
Dealing in units after the close of this fund price offer, units may normally be bought or sold on any business day at prices quoted in several national newspapers. Applications will not be accepted on business days when the fund is closed for business. Units will normally be despatched within 28 working days. Repurchase proceeds will be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of repurchase certificate by the Managers.
Charges: An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of units. An annual charge of 1% of the net value of the fund plus VAT is deducted from the fund's income. The Trust Deed permits a maximum initial charge of 10% and a maximum annual charge of 3%. Commission for advisers: Out of the initial charge, net commission (at rates which are available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers on applications bearing their stamp.
Income: Distributions of income net of basic rate tax are made twice yearly on 21st May and 30th November corresponding 30th November 1984.
Managers: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association), Regent House, 14, Jermyn Street, London WC2E 6BT. Regd. Office: 120 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 6QS, England. Tel. 330122.
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FAMILY MONEY

COMMODITIES

High risks and high commission make futures unsafe for private investor

Every week brings a new tale of investors who have lost money in commodity dealing. Two of the latest sufferers, Mr and Mrs Simms, approached the commodity dealer, LHW Futures, after seeing an advertisement and put the minimum amount - £700 - into lead futures. They made £38 profit after commission had been deducted (of which more later). A second lead contract was bought for them by LHW. Within two weeks they had lost their £700 when the price of lead fell.

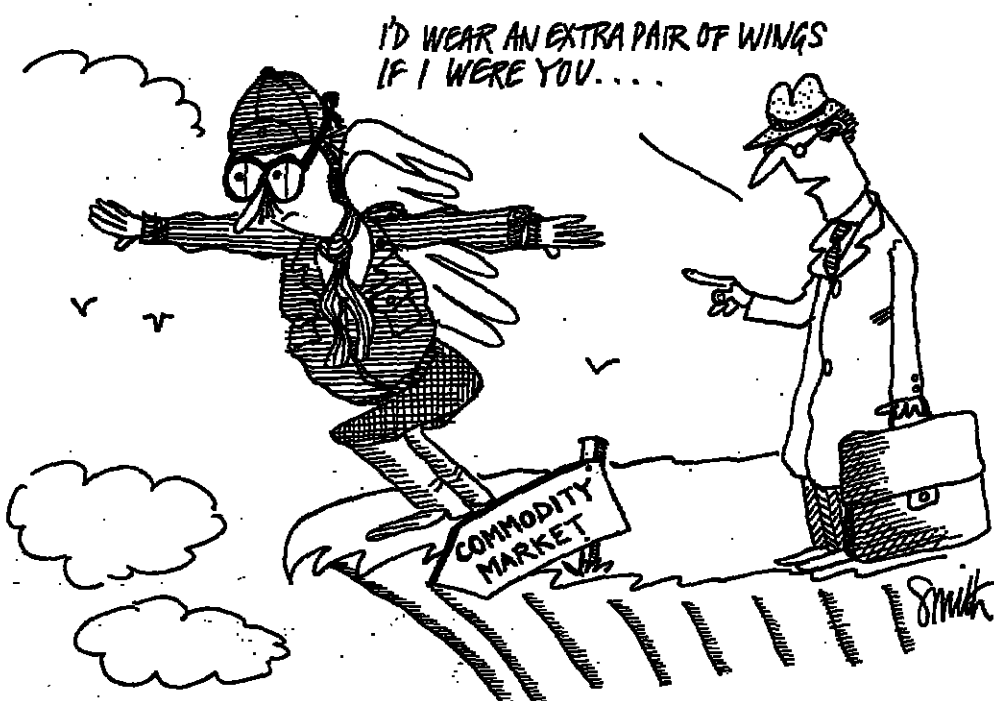
"I think we knew the risks of commodity dealing," Mr Simms said. "But it was the rushed business of reinvesting that upset us. I think the salesman was thinking more about his commission than the suitability of the investment."

A second *Times* reader (who does not want to be identified) wrote us about his investment with LHW. "Last year, I invested £12,000 with his firm of which they managed to lose every penny in six months. Is this a record?" he asked.

Our reader was contacted by LHW Futures about a year ago and persuaded to put some money into the commodity market. He sold some shares to raise the starting cash and put £1,000 into gold futures, with another £2,500 in something else.

In July he received a telephone call to say that gold was going up and that he must get in now. He rang his bank as suggested, and transferred a further £3,000 to LHW. Later in the month he invested another £6,000 after selling more shares, and by November, the lot had gone. More than £12,000 had disappeared down the drain in a mixture of gold, petrol, platinum and palladium futures.

"I'm worth about half a million pounds altogether, so £12,000 doesn't mean very much to me. But it's still a large amount to lose so quickly and to have nothing to show for it. I didn't understand a thing about commodities. I still can't work out all the bits of paper which LHW sent me. While it was going on they kept phoning me, suggesting I put more money in so as to get back what I lost. I think they should have been



more careful. After all, they are supposed to be the experts", he said.

Throughout its short life, LHW Futures has been the subject of some controversy. There have been criticisms of its selling methods, its advertising, and as we highlighted in *Family Money* a month ago, its high commissions which mean that however the client fares, LHW does very nicely, thank you. It should be emphasized that no one has alleged that LHW misled them with regards to the risks of commodity investment. But what does LHW Futures itself say, in its defence?

Mr John Hughes, managing director, says LHW's high commission rates are justified because of the guaranteed stop-loss arrangements which protect an investor from losing more money than he has put in.

Under ordinary stop-loss arrangements, investors can fix a level at which to bail out of the contract so as to cut their losses. But they can never be certain of getting out at that price - markets, can, after all, collapse overnight. LHW in these circumstances, would take

the loss itself and, according to Mr John Hughes, frequently does. He believes that the stop-loss guarantee is essential for the private investor gambling in commodity futures.

The trouble is that once you have paid the commission which, because of the gearing, can amount to a third, or even a half of your initial investment, a fairly modest fall in the price of whatever commodity futures you have purchased can trigger the stop loss, the immediate closure of the contract and the loss of all your money.

Take, for example, the second lot of lead purchased by the Simms. The total deal was worth over £7,000, so their 10 per cent deposit, or stake money, as Mr Hughes prefers to call it, was £700. The commission on lead deals charged by LHW is 3 per cent, which works out at £224 - roughly a third of the Simms' deposit. The 'balance' that is the deposit, minus the LHW commission, was £476. This was basically the margin for error. It meant that if the price of lead fell by just over 6 per cent, not a particularly dramatic move, the

stop loss came into effect, and this is precisely what happened.

In this way, it can be argued, the commission charged by LHW operates against the interests of its clients. There is no doubt that commodity futures are volatile. But even if the price just stays the same for the period of the contract, usually three months, the investor still loses, because of the high commission charges.

One justification for high commissions is that dealing in small amounts in commodity futures is relatively expensive because the market is not tailored to the small investor. The attraction of course, is in the gearing. You have only to commit 10, 15 or at the most 20 per cent of the value of the deal, which means that the rewards can be as dramatic in percentage terms as the risks.

LHW has been accused in the past of high pressure salesmanship. Mr Hughes says: "We don't have salesmen, we have 45 account executives. We have given up cold calling new potential clients, and we don't act for them on a discretionary basis. We publish a newsletter with recommendations, and we

do phone existing clients. What's wrong with that? For everyone who complains of being badgered someone else is worried about not being kept in touch with the market. There's two ways of looking at it."

To judge from the complaints, LHW deals for people who have absolutely no clue about the workings of commodity markets at all. Is this responsible? Mr Hughes said: "We have copious warnings all over our literature about the risks. But we can hardly ask each client to pass O level commodities before we take them on. As far as I am concerned, this business is not investment - it is sheer speculation. I don't want to know about any investors. I think that's honest, but when we placed an advert with 'for speculators only' over the top, the commodity markets told us it wasn't very tasteful. Frankly, I don't care if it's tasteful or not. I don't want to attract the wrong sort of people into this business. I think we make it quite clear that people should only put in money that they can really afford to lose."

Mr Hughes declined to say how many of his 5,000 clients make money over the year. "The last three months we have been very right on coffee and people have made a lot of money. The three months before that people lost because we got the dollar wrong."

The real problem is that commodities futures is completely the wrong investment for the small, or even the large, private investor. The collapse, over the past few years, of several commodity brokers which catered for this mini market, has been a thorn in the side of the commodity exchanges. To cap it all, the tax situation is very, very unfavourable for the investor. Profits from commodity trading are at the moment, taxed as income at rates of up to 60 per cent.

If you are lucky, losses may be offsettable against self-employed income. Other commodity investors find they can only offset their losses against commodity profits - if they have them. There is a strong lobby building up to persuade the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, to change the tax base and make commodity profits subject to capital gains. The argument behind this is that the market needs the change to attract more investors.

Many of the latter will find themselves in the same boat as the teachers.

Margaret Drummond

PAYE

Question teachers must ask taxman

Earlier this year, the Inland Revenue claimed it had pulled an extra 107,000 tax-paying citizens into the PAYE net as a result of its clampdown on various groups of self-employed. Some 100,000 of its haul were teachers who earned extra money marking GCE and CSE examination papers.

But what the Inland Revenue did not say at the time was that many of the hapless 100,000 were married women who had given up full-time work to look after their children - marking examination papers was for many their sole source of income. At a rough rate of payment of £750 for 1,000 "O" level papers, their income was almost certainly less than the wives' earned income allowance of £2,005.

By being taxed through PAYE they would, in fact, be giving the Inland Revenue an interest-free loan - having money deducted that they would have to claim back because they had no tax liability at all.

But any teacher - and there are believed to be tens of thousands of them - who finds him, or herself, in this position should ask the examining board for which they are marking for a formal declaration that their total earnings in the tax year will not be more than the personal allowance. The board is then permitted by the Inland Revenue to pay them gross, before deduction of tax.

The snag is that not all the examining boards are informing teachers of this option and the taxman certainly is not either. So you must ask. The form should ask you to confirm that you have no regular income from other employment and that your total income in the tax year is expected to be below the £2,005 lower personal allowance.

This should ensure you get your money from this month's round of GCE papers without a 30 per cent deduction.

This is, incidentally, the first time the Inland Revenue has granted such a concession. It may well find itself extending the practice to other areas. Currently, it is looking hard at the garment workers and tupperware ladies with a view to bringing them into the PAYE net.

Many of the latter will find themselves in the same boat as the teachers.

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Financial Times, 11th Feb '84

Investment Period	Total net investment Lump sum or per annum	Tax Exempt Bond at 12.5%	Tax Exempt Bond at 20%	Building Society at 7.75%	Ordinary Gilts	With Profits Endowment	Index-Linked Bond at 5.25%
10 years	**£1,550 or £1,995	£3,201	£4,776	£3,270	£3,318	£4,018	£2,586
15 years	**£1,550 or £1,995	£5,769	£11,883	£4,479	£4,625	£5,768	£3,339
20 years	**£1,550 or £1,995	£10,396	£29,570	£6,897	£6,403	£8,281	£4,313

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ILEA not a separate local authority

Inner London Education Authority v Secretary of State for the Environment
Before Lord Justice Eveleigh, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson
[Judgment delivered May 24]

The Inner London Education Authority was not a local authority within the meaning of Part III of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 and was therefore not accountable to the Secretary of State for the Environment separately from the Greater London Council in respect of maintenance and other work carried out by its own direct labour organization.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by ILEA from an order of Mr Justice Woolf on March 30, 1983, who dismissed their summons for the determination of the questions.

(1) Whether the GLC acting by means of the special committee constituted under section 30 of the Local Government Act 1963, and known as ILEA, was a local authority for the purposes of Part III of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 which was to be treated as a separate authority from the GLC when the council was acting otherwise than by means of the special committee and (b) had created and/or was entitled to create a direct labour organization which was separate from any such organization created by the GLC.

(2) Whether the powers of the Secretary of State for the Environment conferred on him by Part III of the 1980 Act (a) had to be exercised or (b) were exercisable separately in respect of (i) the direct labour organization so created by ILEA and (ii) any such organization created by the GLC.

Mr R. J. Macdonald, QC and Mr Colin Braham for ILEA; Mr Simon

D. Brown for the Department of the Environment.
LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that Part III of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 was headed "Direct Labour Organizations". Part III contained various provisions for "local authorities" and imposed upon a local authority which undertook maintenance and structural work certain duties in respect of accounts in relation to such work and other duties of a financial nature.

It also provided that the local authority should submit accounts to the secretary of state and the secretary of state was given certain powers in relation to the expenses of the local authority over the operation of their direct labour organization. The measure of control was not relevant for present purposes.

It had been submitted that ILEA was a local authority for the purpose of Part III of the 1980 Act. Since 1965 ILEA had operated a direct labour organization and had operated that organization independently of the GLC. The reason for that was that it did not want its accounts to be examined as a whole with those of the direct labour organization operated by the GLC.

However, in Part III of the 1980 Act, there was a definition of "local authority" which included a council, a county council, a district council, a London borough council or the Common Council of the City of London and the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

There was no mention there of ILEA and that would *prima facie* at least indicate that ILEA was not a local authority within Part III. That indication was strengthened by the fact that ILEA was specifically

mentioned in the 1980 Act in sections 2 and 53.

So not merely was ILEA specifically mentioned where Parliament had thought that the Act should apply to it but a clear distinction was made where distinction was necessary between the GLC and ILEA.

Sections 2 and 53 seemed to his Lordship to emphasize the fact that in Part III the definition of local authority was not to be taken as extending beyond the GLC itself.

Mr Macdonald had relied on section 30 of the Local Government Act 1963 and had submitted that the committee thereby constituted and known as ILEA was an independent body which alone exercised the functions of a local education authority and because it was separate and clearly treated as separate by section 30 of the 1963 Act it must be a local authority within the meaning of Part III of the 1980 Act.

His Lordship did not find the argument easy to follow. There was no reference in Part III of the 1980 Act to any local education authority and therefore Mr Macdonald's argument broke down *in limine*.

Mr Macdonald had also referred to section 58 of the Local Government Act 1963, now replaced by section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, which imposed duties on local authorities to make proper financial arrangements and said that the duty to do so was imposed upon ILEA and that indicated that ILEA must be a local authority.

His Lordship could not accept that argument. It seemed to him that in Inner London there was only one education authority and that was the one contemplated by section 30 of the 1963 Act, namely the GLC.

Section 30(1) read: "The Greater London Council, when acting as a local education authority for the said area, shall be known as the Inner London Education Authority."

LORD JUSTICE MAY, agreeing, said that Mr Macdonald based his argument on what he described as a unique relationship between the GLC and ILEA. The argument on behalf of ILEA was to the effect that in relation to its educational functions, including the operation of its existing direct labour organization, the provisions of Part IV of the Local Government Act 1963 drove one to construe the definition of local authority in section 20 of the 1980 Act as the Greater London Council but in relation to its educational functions it means the Inner London Education Authority and thus ILEA became a local authority within the meaning of those provisions.

In answer to that it could not be disputed that it would have been perfectly easy for the draftsman of section 20 of the 1980 Act to have said, it was quite clear from sections 2 and 53 of the Act that the definition of local authority had the position of ILEA well in mind. Section 20 could not be construed in any other way than by giving it its plain meaning.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON delivered a concurring judgment and said: "The argument on behalf of ILEA was to the effect that in relation to its educational functions, including the operation of its existing direct labour organization, the provisions of Part IV of the Local Government Act 1963 drove one to construe the definition of local authority in section 20 of the 1980 Act as the Greater London Council but in relation to its educational functions it means the Inner London Education Authority and thus ILEA became a local authority within the meaning of those provisions."

Solicitors: Mr R. A. Lanham; Treasury Solicitor.

Lydcare Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Parker
[Judgment delivered May 24]

Where premises were used as a shop for the sale of goods by retail, the use of part of the same premises for the viewing by customers of coin-operated films constituted an unauthorized development within section 22 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.

The Court of Appeal so stated in dismissing three appeals by Lydcare Ltd against the decision of Mr Justice McCullough (*The Times*, April 28, 1983). The appeals concerned orders made by a planning committee at three separate premises owned and occupied by Lydcare. The premises had originally been used exclusively for the purpose of selling goods by retail. Later part of the premises were used also for the viewing by customers of films in coin-operated booths.

The local authority, Westminster City Council, having taken the view that the latter use constituted an unauthorized development and that an order should be made for enforcement notice and on appeal therefrom the judge affirmed that decision.

Mr Michael Rich, QC and Mr David Smith, QC for Lydcare; Mr Simon D. Brown for the secretary of state; Mr G. S. Lawson Rogers for Westminster City Council.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that under section 22(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, planning permission was required for any building or other land use of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land than that specified in that section, for the purposes of the Act, certain uses of land should not be taken to involve development.

Among such uses were included, by sub-paragraph (f) of the section, "the use of buildings or other land which are used for a purpose of any class specified in an order made by the secretary of state under this section, the use thereof for any purpose of the same class."

The introduction of the film viewing operations constituted a material change of use but contended that it was, by virtue of section 22(1)(f), within the scope of any order made by the secretary of state under section 22(1)(f) of the 1971 Act.

Mr Rich's contention was that any building used primarily for the selling of goods by retail was a shop. If that was right then a large store used wholly for the selling of goods by retail could begin any number of

new uses so long as the selling of goods by retail remained the primary use.

So long as such uses were merely ancillary to the primary use of the building that would be right or it was clear law that such incidental or ancillary uses fell within the main use and so did not constitute material changes of use.

If, however, any of them was not of such a character but was of sufficient type or intensity to be a main use it would ordinarily constitute a development.

It was contended that if a building were used for any of the particular purposes specified in the definition of shop the introduction of another main use not within the definition would constitute a development.

Thus there would be a development if there were introduced into a building used for the purpose of a hairdresser, undertaker, or ticket agency, use for the viewing of films as a main use. For the building would then be used not for the purpose of hairdressing, etc., but for the mixed use of a hairdresser and the viewing of films.

It was difficult to see why it should have been intended that a building not used for one of the specified purposes but used solely for the selling of goods by retail should have been accorded the freedom from planning control contended for.

Such a freedom would enable a

large store to use part of its floor space for a series of different purposes falling within different use classes even including one of the expressly exempted uses so long as the primary purpose was the selling of goods by retail.

The provision of such freedom appeared to his Lordship so contrary to the general scheme of the Act that clear words would be necessary to achieve it. In his Lordship's judgment they were not there.

The definition did not begin "a building used primarily for the selling of goods by retail" which was what Mr Rich contended was the effect of the words actually used. It began "a building used for carrying on of any retail trade or retail business".

Had the further phrase been omitted the result would certainly have been that the introduction of a separate main use, such as the viewing of films would constitute a material change of use and thus a development.

The question, therefore, was, in the end, the very narrow one whether the following words "wherein the primary purpose is the selling of goods by retail" restricted the scope of the earlier phrase, so that a building used for the carrying on of a retail trade or business would not be a shop unless the

primary purpose for which the building was used was the selling of goods by retail, or whether they enlarged the scope of the earlier phrase so as to make a building a shop so long as its primary use was the selling of goods by retail.

His Lordship had no doubt that the words had the restrictive and not the enlarging effect. A retail trade or business had many facets and if on a large scale might be conducted in separate buildings. It would or might require for example offices, store or stock rooms, maintenance workshops, and garages for its delivery vans.

But for the qualifying phrase, a building used mainly for stock rooms in a retail business but conducting only a small amount of retail selling would fall within the definition. The qualifying phrase prevented it from so doing. That was understandable and showed a readily discernible purpose.

The alternative contended for by Mr Rich appeared to his Lordship, as it did to the judge, to make no sense. Furthermore it ran counter to the natural meaning of the words in section 22(1) of the 1971 Act and article 3(1) of the Use Classes Order.

The Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Slade agreed.

Solicitors: Offenbach & Co; Treasury Solicitor; Mr Terence Neville.

Guidelines on references to Europe

An Bord Bainne Co-operative Ltd (Irish Dairy Board) v Milk Marketing Board (No 2)
Before Mr Justice Neill
[Judgment delivered May 24]

The course of giving judgment that an order should not be made referring questions to the Court of Justice of the European Communities, Mr Justice Neill set out guidelines on the circumstances in which an English court could make a reference to the European court.

His Lordship, sitting in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division, dismissed a motion for an order referring questions to the Court of Justice of the European Communities under article 177 of the EEC Treaty.

Mr David Vaughan, QC and Miss Hilary Heilbrunn for the Irish Dairy Board; Mr John Swift, QC, Mr Dennis Turner and Mr Christopher Vajda for the Milk Marketing Board.

MR JUSTICE NEILL said that he had extracted the following guidelines from a number of questions which had been referred to the European court by the English court considered that a decision on the question was necessary to enable it to give judgment; see article 177 of the Treaty and *H. P. Bulmer Ltd v J. Bollinger SA* [1974] Ch 413, 421.

2 The word "necessary" should not be construed too narrowly. Thus in *Polydor Ltd v Harlequin Record Shops Ltd* [1980] 2 CMLR 413 Lord Justice Ormrod said (at p 428): "I would not, for my part, be

inhibited by any nice questions of necessity, and would regard the word 'necessary' as meaning 'reasonably necessary' in ordinary English and not 'unavoidable'. See also *R v Plymouth Justices, Ex parte Rogers* [1982] QB 683, 689.

On the other hand the word "necessary" was clearly much stronger than "desirable" or "convenient"; see Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in the *Bolinger* case at p 423.

3 The power conferred on a court of first instance to refer questions under article 177 was wholly discretionary. Furthermore it was for the English court to decide at what stage in the proceedings it was appropriate to refer questions to the European court; see *Irish Creamery Milk v Ireland* [1981-3] EC 735, 747.

4 As a general rule a reference

should not be made until the facts had been found by the English court and a reference should not be made at an interlocutory stage; see Lord Denning in the *Bolinger* case at p 423 and Lord Justice Templeman in *Polydor* at p 426. See also *Barthel v Sabena* (1983) 3 CMLR 1, 5, per Mr Justice Parker.

There might be cases, however, where it would be appropriate to refer questions to the European court at an early stage in the proceedings in the national court; see, for example, *Customs and Excise Commissioners v Aps Samex* [1983] 1 All ER 1042.

Lordship in the present case, his Lordship had no doubt that the conclusion that it would be premature to refer any questions to the European court for a preliminary ruling under article 177.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Ellis & Fairbairn; Thames Ditton.

No implication of guilt

Regina v McMillan

When a person on trial made a statement from the dock, the judge must not expressly or impliedly suggest that failure to give evidence was indicative of guilt, as was laid down in *R v Sparrow* [1973] 1 WLR 488. However, it did not follow from that inhibition on the judge's discretionary power that in every case he must positively warn a jury not to assume guilt by reason of the failure to give evidence. It might sometimes be desirable, it might be unnecessary.

Mr Justice Kilner-Brown, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Justice Lawton and Mr Justice Beldam on May 25, so held when giving reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by Gary Edward McMillan, aged 22, against conviction at Southwark Crown Court (Judge Southam and a jury of 12) of the offence of causing bodily harm with intent.

On appeal his sentence of 10 years' imprisonment was reduced to eight years.

Civil liability not precondition of compensation order

Regina v Chappell

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Otton
[Judgment delivered May 24]

The existence of a personal liability of a defendant in civil law was not a precondition to the making of a compensation order under section 35(1) of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.

The Court of Appeal so held when dismissing an appeal by Garth Victor Chappell against the imposition of a compensation order in the amount of £5,435 following his plea of guilty on July 12, 1983, in the Bristol Crown Court (Judge Sir Jonathan Clarke) to three counts of recklessly causing to be delivered to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise a return of value-added tax which understated the value of supplies made by a company of which he was a director, contrary to section 167(1) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979. Fines totalling £4,500 were also imposed.

Section 35 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973 (as

amended by section 67 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982) provides:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act and to section 40 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, a court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence, instead of or in addition to dealing with him in any other way, may, on application or otherwise, make an order (in this Act referred to as "a compensation order") requiring him to pay compensation for any personal injury, loss or damage resulting from that offence or any other offence which is taken into consideration by the court in determining sentence."

(1A) Compensation under subsection (1) above shall be of such amount as the court considers appropriate, having regard to any representations that are made by or on behalf of the accused or the prosecutor."

Mr Adrian Palmer, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals for the Crown; Mr Anthony McNeile for the Crown.

reading the reserved judgment of the court, said that the grounds upon which the compensation order was imposed were straightforward. The understatement of the company's sales, constituting the offence to which the appellant pleaded guilty, misled Customs and Excise into accepting that the VAT due was less than it really was.

By the time the error was appreciated, the company had become defunct and it was too late to recover the balance. The commissioners suffered loss in the amount of the understatement, and this loss "resulted from" the offences.

It was submitted on behalf of the appellant that section 35 provided a summary of procedure enabling an injured person to receive compensation in cases where the liability of the offender was clear, without having to suffer the delay and expense of civil proceedings. A compensation order was, however, no more than a means of enforcing a liability which already existed independently of the order.

were not such as to give the victim a civil right to claim for the personal injury, loss or damage suffered, the criminal court had no jurisdiction to make an award.

The party liable for the balance of the tax was the company. As a result of the company's failure to pay the tax, the appellant himself was under no liability for the loss sustained by the Customs and Excise. Accordingly, it was submitted, no compensation order could stand.

If the words of the statute could be taken at their face value there was no room for doubt. The loss, and right of the Customs and Excise to be compensated for it, fell squarely within the section.

Their Lordships found no compelling reason why the statute should be read otherwise than in accordance with its natural meaning. That being so, the conditions for the exercise of the discretion were all satisfied in the present case, and there was no ground for saying that the discretion was wrongly exercised.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Customs and Excise.

Totaling £4,500 were also imposed.				for the appellant. Mr Anthony McNeille for the Crown.				liability which already existed independently of the order.				was wrongly exercised.				If that was right then a large store used wholly for the selling of goods by retail could begin any number of				Shops Ltd (1980) 2 CMLR 413 Lord Justice Ormrod said (at p 428): "I would not, for my part, be				the failure to give evidence. It might sometimes be desirable; it might be unnecessary.				On appeal his sentence of 10 years imprisonment was reduced to eight years.															
The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.																																											

RACING: HATIM WELL SUPPORTED FOR DERBY AS PROSPECT OF FRENCH CONNEXION FOR PIGGOTT DIMINISHES

Incisive ready to make his mark

by Manderlin (Michael Phillips)

Incisive is my selection to win the valuable Cecil Frail Handicap Stakes at Haydock Park today. The grounds are believing that the Jockey Club's panel of handicappers will be setting incisive's tasks in the future. At the time today's handicap was compiled they had only his narrow win at Pinetree and his close second at Bevedey to go by.

Since then Incisive has shown improved form at York to finish third behind Barry Sheen and Rixi over a distance that could easily have been just a shade too far.

By taking a line through those two it is possible to argue that Incisive may have as much as 7lb in hand over Shamirrekh now and 5lb with Test of Time.

Barry Sheen was beaten a neck by Test of Time at Newmarket, while Rixi was four lengths behind Shamirrekh at Sandown and unless I have done my sums wrong, Incisive must have a good chance of beating them at today's weights, as long as he runs as well as he did at York.

On the other hand the handicapper ought to have got to grips with Lester Piggott's mount, Dorset Venture, by now because he had won three races in a row before this handicap was compiled. Sarah and Sam M, who finished first and fourth in a similar race at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day, split by only a length and a half, have been assessed accordingly so there should be nothing between them.

Don Martino upset those who thought that the Chester winner, Bold Indian, was bound to win again at York even with his penalty, a result of the triumph Don Martino now has a 10lb penalty and I doubt him being quite good enough to a shrug that off.

No matter how Dorset Venture fares, Piggott should continue to keep his huge band of followers content because he appears to have a good chance of landing the spoils on Defecting Dancer in the Sandy Lane Stakes, especially that now my selection will be sprinting once again.

Defecting Dancer blatantly failed to last the seventh and final furlong of the Greenham Stakes in which he was just touched off by last year's Middle Park Stakes winner, Creag-an-Sgor. Already this season Forzando has shown



Defecting Dancer, the likely favourite for the Sandy Lane Stakes at Haydock Park today

what a difference a furlong can make. He, too, found seven furlongs too far in the Free Handicap but he was back to his best over six in Rome afterwards.

Keep Tapping, who finished third behind Gabat in the Duke of York Stakes and El Gazebo who finished just behind the same horse in the Abernethy Stakes at Newmarket will also be tough opponents. With the future in mind it will be interesting to see how Al Mamoon fares. He looked good when he won his first two races last season, but after bad runs in the Gimcrack Stakes and the Middle Park Stakes one had to question his temperament.

Piggott also has a good chance of winning the Skelmersdale Maiden Stakes on Standing Order, who ran so well in his first race at Newmarket, but here I prefer Revellie, who did like Revellie. Arguably Revellie's fourth behind Solo Native was the better performance in light of more recent events.

Odd Man Out should be another winner for Revellie's trainer Michael Harris at Ayr.

He is unlikely to meet a rival as good as his recent Winsor conqueror, Master Croft, in the Doonfoot Maiden Stakes. Rivers Edge (2.45) is another that I expect to win on the Scottish course. The way that he was finishing at the end of a mile and a half at York recently that the extra furlong of the Lochranmahoe Handicap ought to suit him to perfection.

Wiki Wiki Wheels, my selection for the Tia Maria Handicap there ran too freely for his own good in the Victoria Cup at Ascot. Yet he was not beaten far by Mummy's Pleasure, whom he will be meeting on 3lb better terms. Ridden with more restraint this time, Wiki Wiki Wheels should be capable of getting his revenge.

Joy Ride (2.0) and Camiste (2.30), who has won three times at Doncaster already, look like being good rides for Edward Hide there. Also at Doncaster I expect Sergeant Drummer (nap) to win the Rifle Butts Stakes, even though Electrical Wind and Braka are against him.

After watching Sergeant Drummer win at Salisbury earlier this month a trainer who is a good judge, remarked to me: "That is a horse for you to follow and me to avoid!"

Sergeant Drummer is trained by Guy Harwood who already has a good line on this season's two-year-old form, thanks to Old Bailey, Overturn Solo Native, and Young Runaway. Now the young Runaway is that Drums to Reality - a \$400,000 Lyphard colt, will recoup a fraction of his purchase price by winning the Fremelin's Free Trade Elephant Stakes.

Finally Silent Sun (2.45), who was far from disgraced at Newbury eight days ago in the race won by the Oaks hope, Circus Plume, and Sikorsky (4.15) look possible winners for Willie Carson on the Surrey course.

Starkey resumes

Greiville Starkey, who missed Goodwood on Thursday and Haydock yesterday, resumes riding today. The jockey was still suffering from the neck and back injuries sustained when Silken Record fell at Kempton on April 21.

Dahar is possible for two Derbys

From Desmond Stoneham

Paris

Maurice Zilber had news about his top colt, Dahar, who has been named as Lester Piggott's Derby ride, at Maisons Laiffite yesterday. Dahar is a French-trained colt, the Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) and Alain Lagueux will ride. If all goes well the horse takes the main race at Epsom, but was in Rome when the horse won the Epsom for the Derby. The English classic will be run on June 3 just three days after the Jockey Club.

Dahar hit the headlines this week taking the Prix de la Forêt, and the colt is already assured of a multi-million pound price tag as he is by Lyphard of Dahila. Lester Piggott rode Dahar to win his maiden race at Saint-Cloud, but was in Rome when the horse won the Epsom for the Derby.

It must be doubtful that Piggott would want to ride Dahar at Epsom after yesterday's announcement so it looks increasingly likely that he will be on board Hatten for Jersey Tree. Hatten was backed for the Derby leading bookmakers yesterday. I gather final plans will be made at Longchamp tomorrow afternoon.

There is a packed programme in France during the week when five group races will be contested. I expect Réve de Reine to win this afternoon's Prix Cleopâtre at Saint-Cloud from Rose O'Reilly.

The feature of the Longchamp card tomorrow is the Prix de la Forêt. My selection is Fly Me, the mount of Steve Canham. Fly Me recently won the Prix Corrida and should be followed home by Hot Touch, the mount of Pat Eddery and the favourite, the trained by Lester Piggott rides Estrapade.

Walter Swinburn could lead La Coupe on Shearwater for Michael Stoute. The colt was third in the Morny Stakes and will be much better suited to the Prix de la Forêt than the outside by Tony Clark but ran green and never looked as though he would win. He finished third to Timur's Double and Blaze Ahead, beaten one and a quarter lengths.

Clark said: "Karkan did not feel the same horse as he did at Newmarket." Timur's Double, bred by the owner, Lord Leverhulme, a steward of the meeting, completed an 84-1 double for John Reid, who partnered Mr Music Man in a repeat victory of last year in the Lowtown Selling Handicap.

Mr Music Man, who has won nine times for Mrs Jocelyn Reay and her late husband, Eddie, was retained without a bid after coming home five lengths clear of Saffron Poser and Polemistis, on whom

Aga Khan's colours to fly high again with speedy Masarika

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

The Aga Khan's Masarika is assured of a sympathetic welcome as he plunders the Goffs Irish 1,000 Guineas at the Curragh this afternoon as this will be the first occasion that the Aga's colours have been carried in Ireland since the kidnapping of Shergar. Although there is likely to be a small field for this race, Masarika was one of the star two-year-olds in France last season when he won the Prix Robert Papin in mid-summer. His proven speed and stamina were on display when at the end of April she came with an electrifying late dash to win by a length from Borealis in the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 1,000 Guineas).

Desirable will be making her second appearance at the Curragh, having been beaten into second place by Gala Event in the Moylagher Stud Stakes last autumn. Desirable Event when they met again in the Chevelay Park Stakes at Newmarket. Unfortunately Gala Event has not come to hand in time to oppose Desirable, who on her only appearance this season finished third to Pebbles in the 1,000 Guineas. Clear should be a strong contender in the Moylagher Stud Stakes.

Desirable should again finish in front of Shergar, but the victory earlier this week of Miss Beaulieu in the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood the Newmarket form has been made to look all the better. The Irish fillies may not measure up to the standard of the visitors, although there are some useful and consistent runners amongst them.

Princess Pati has never been off the bridge in her two races this spring, but did not beat anything of this calibre. Hine A Brain ran way in maiden race at Nassau and Kevin Penderast, her trainer, will be disappointed if she finishes out of the first four.

Christy Roche had the choice between the two David O'Brien runners, Ballet De France and So Fine, and picked the latter, who won a European. He could have made the wrong choice for Ballet De France works the better at home and was in season when a beaten odds-on favourite at Phoenix Park.

Pat Eddery rides Klarti, the only runner of the 23 starters, to have performed more than once without reaching the first three. She is, however, a lot better than the form book indicates and John O'Connell anticipates her finishing in front of his Aithis Stakes winner, Reo Racin.

It promises to be an enthralling spectacle, but if Masarika produces her best form it is difficult to see her being beaten.

THE CURRAGH

BBC

3.55 OFFSHOOT 1,000 GUINEAS (3-y-o fillies: 500, 260, 1m) (23 runners)

1-11	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
2-12	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
3-13	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
4-14	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
5-15	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
6-16	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
7-17	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
8-18	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
9-19	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
10-20	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
11-21	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
12-22	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
13-23	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
14-24	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
15-25	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
16-26	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
17-27	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
18-28	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
19-29	ALUMINA A Redmond 9-0	D Gillespie 12
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Saturday

Television and radio programmes
Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Sunday

BBC 1

- 20 Open University. Until 8.25.
25 The Saturday Picture Show presented by Mark Curry. Meggie Phibbs goes camel racing on Southport sands. Madness perform two numbers from their latest LP. Other guests include Freddie Starr, Linné and Henry's. 10.52 Weather.
- 55 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 11.00, 1.35 and 3.10 Golf coverage of the second round of the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth; 2.30 Volleyball: USA v Japan in the Hachi Cup at Hampstead; 1.30 News; 1.55, 2.25 and 2.55 racing from Haydock; 2.10 Archery: The Diners Club International Sporting Seven from Northamptonshire; 2.40 and 3.10 Swimming: The Sun Life Olympic Trials at Coventry.
- Automan. Another case for the computer-made detective. This week he uncovers a plot to discredit a respected judge (Ceelex titles page 170).
- 155 News with Jan Leeming. 6.05 Sport and regional news.
- 10 Pop Quiz. A new series of tests of pop knowledge presented by Mike Read. The guests are Philip Lynott, Nick Beggs, Derek F. Jones, Alvin Stardust, Kim Wilde and Morrisey.
- 40 Film: The Further Adventures of the Wilderness Family (1977) starring Robert Logan and Susan Damsa Shaw. The first showing on British television for this tale of a family's survival in the Rocky Mountains during a harsh winter. Directed by Frank Zupica.
- 320 The Val Doonican Show. Tonight's guests are American singer Robert White, the Scottish singer Sheila Walsh who presents her own Rock Gospel Show on Sundays, and the Shadows.
- 805 Cagney and Lacey. The two New York policemen discover that a seemingly simple case of an abandoned baby has sinister overtones.
- 355 News and sport.
- 810 Saturday Night Affairs. A new series in which familiar faces invite other well-known and the not-so-well-known to enjoy a casual evening. The first party-giver is Vidal Sassoon and among his guests are Annie Ross and Bruce Forsyth.
- 655 Film: Harry in Your Pocket (1973) starring James Coburn, Michael Sarrazin and Walter Pidgeon. Comedy thriller about an ace pickpocket and his aging partner who recruit a young couple to assist them in their nefarious occupation. Harry (James Coburn) is the leader of the gang and his golden rules are never hold on to the stolen goods and never become involved with anyone. But with the arrival of the couple complications arise both professional and emotional. Directed by Bruce Geller.
- 235 Weather.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Barry Kelly and Toni Arthur. News with Jayne Irving at 7.00 and 8.40; George Best at 7.15; the Grease's dream home at 7.45; cooking with Rosie Lee at 8.15. Plus guests, comedians, Linné and Large and evangelist Luis Palau.
- 8.40 Delta Run presented by Edwina Lawrence. The special guest is Tom Baker.

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- 8.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.30 No 73. Fun, games and cartoons.
- 12.15 World of Sport introduced by Jackie Davis from Hampden Park, Glasgow. The line-up is: 12.20 Dicks Davies sets the scene for this afternoon's football international between Scotland and England; 12.25 Ice Hockey: Stanley Cup match from North America followed by Australian football pools check 12.45 News; 12.50 On the Ball with Ian St John and Jimmy Greaves; 1.20 the TV Five: the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 races from Doncaster and the 1.45 and 2.15 from Ayr; 2.40 International Football. Live coverage of the game between Scotland and England. The commentator is Brian Moore; 4.50 Results.
- 5.00 News 5.05 Whiz Kids. Richie, the electronics prodigy, discovers a satellite dish transmitting coded messages to Russia.
- 6.00 The Grumbleweeds Radio Show. Comedy from five talented comedians.
- 6.30 Robin of Sherwood. The final episode and Robin rescues a mysterious knight from an ambush who turns out to be King Richard returning from imprisonment in Europe.
- 7.30 Just Amazing! Some more of the world's more remarkable stories and stunts.
- 8.15 The Price is Right. Another edition of the quiz-the-cost quiz, presented by Leslie Crowther.
- 9.15 T. J. Hooker Investigates the murder of a high school cheerleader and discovers a teenage pornography racket. The episode is narrated by William Shatner and Adrian Zmed.
- 10.15 News.
- 10.30 Tales of the Unexpected: Proxy. A chauffeur helps his employer and two other influential men in a potential blackmail scandal. Starring Tom Smothers, Patrick O'Neal and Les Smith.
- 11.00 Aftershow. Off-beat comedy series.
- 11.30 London news headlines followed by "Once, at a Border..." Tony Palmer's film on Igor Stravinsky. The programme takes the form of an autobiography, using rare film and photographs and archive film. Tonight's programme is a shortened version of the three-hour film transmitted in April 1982 (r) then Night Thoughts.



Lionel Blair and Lynsey de Paul: two of the guests in the first edition of Saturday Night Affairs (BBC 1, 10.10 pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Until 3.10.
- 6.35 Film: The Court Martial of Billy Mitchell. (1955) starring Gary Cooper. The true story of an American brigadier-general's prosecution after accusing the armed services of incompetence and criminal negligence for underestimating the importance of travel. Directed by Otto Preminger.
- 4.45 The Sky at Night. Patrick Moore talks to Dr John Beckman about the beginnings of the universe (r).
- 5.05 International Golf. Coverage of the second round of the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth. An Open University production that examines survivors of the steam age.
- 7.10 News and Sport.
- 7.25 Through the Sound Barrier. The late Charles Chabot with the last programme in his series on the history of aviation.
- 8.20 1911: A Year in Musical History. The third programme in the series traces the story of how the late Deryck Cooke discovered the outlines of Mahler's Tenth Symphony and built them into a performing version.
- 9.20 Saturday Review presented by Russell Davies and Minnie Martin includes reviews of the film Through an Unknown Land; the novel, The Unbearable Lightness of Being; and the photographic exhibition, 1984, by J. P. Stern, Lindsay Anderson and Jana Bokova.
- 10.10 Police. With the Thames Valley Constabulary as they deal with visitors to Reading's August Bank Holiday Pop Festival (r).
- 10.55 Oscar Peterson and Count Basie in conversation and making music with Joe Pass, Niels Henning Pedersen and Martin Drew with the Court Basie Orchestra (r).
- 11.45 News with Jan Leeming.
- 11.50 International Golf. Highlights of the second round of the Whyte and Mackay tournament.
- 12.30 The Twilight Zone: The Mighty Casey. A baseball team manager signs up a superhuman player. Ends at 1.00.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.55 Manscape. Neil Cossons, in the penultimate programme of his series, examines the transformation of villages. He visits villages in Avon and Great Tew in Oxfordshire to see how time has changed the communities in very different ways (r).
- 2.20 Film: The Conspirators (1944) starring Hedy Lamarr and Paul Henreid. Spy thriller set in Lisbon in 1944. Directed by Jean Negulesco.
- 4.15 Film: Three Little Bears (1935) starring the Three Stooges as a penniless trio who enter a golf tournament in order to win money. Directed by Del Lord.
- 4.35 Buffalo Bill. American comedy series about a devious and unloved television show host. Starring Dabney Coleman.
- 5.05 Brookside. A compilation of the week's two episodes.
- 6.00 Say in which a review of the new record releases by Wham! and an interview with Alexei Sayle.
- 7.00 News summary followed by 7 Days which includes a discussion on the Church of Scotland's decision to allow convicted murderer James Nelson to train for the priesthood.
- 7.30 Union World reports on union demands in this country and in Europe for a shorter working week to reduce unemployment.
- 8.00 Cervantes. Part two of the life story of the Spanish writer.
- 9.00 The Avengers. Stead has 24 hours in which to clear Tara who is accused of being a traitor.
- 10.00 Beethoven. The third programme in the series presents a portrait of five artists whose work is inspired by their experiences in Africa.
- 10.45 Who Dares Wins... Another edition of the satire and topical comedy show.
- 11.45 Ian Breckwell's Continuous Diary. The last programme of the series.
- 11.55 Film: The Man on a Dangerous Island (1939) starring Peter Lorre as the Japanese detective, tonight investigating diamond smuggling in Puerto Rico. Directed by Herbert I. Leeds.
- 1.10 Closedown.

BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Until 8.50.
- 9.00 Pigeon Street (r). 8.15 Sunday Church. Breadball near Derby. 10.00 Asian Magazine includes a discussion on family ties. 10.30 Tele-Montage. Excerpts from television networks (r). 10.55 Working for Safety. Part four: Safe Systems (r). 11.20 Technical Studies. Lesson nine: Heat Treatment (r). 11.45 Della Smith's Cookery Course. Part six: Herbs (r).
- 12.10 Exploring Photography. Advice on taking portraits (r). 12.35 Electronic Office. Microcomputing in a modern office (r). 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Sparks. The fourth programme in the six-part series about youthful endeavour (r).
- 1.50 News headlines. 1.55 Cartoon: Feather Bluster. 2.00 Film: Joe's Adventures in Wonderland (1972) starring Hywel Bennett. A delightful musical version of Lewis Carroll's fantasy tale with the late Peter Bull displaying his talents as the Duchess. 1.15 Directed by William Sterling.
- 3.35 Bonanza. Hoss's testimony about the remarkable bird. 4.55 Air's Half Hot Mum. The camp is nearly reduced to ruins when an elephant takes a shine to Lolly. (Ceelex titles page 170). 5.25 The Rock Garden presented by Susan Walsh. The guests include American gospel artist, Randy Stonehill.
- 6.00 News with Jan Leeming.
- 6.10 Beau Geste. Part one of an eight-episode dramatisation of P. C. Wren's classic tale starring David Sumner (r). (Ceelex titles page 170).
- 6.40 Praise Be! Thora Hurd with another selection of hymns requested by Songs of Praise viewers (Ceelex titles page 170).
- 7.15 Last of the Summer Wine. Compo's nephew is to be married and Compo has a bath to celebrate the occasion (r).
- 7.45 Mastermind. The final presented by Magnus Magnusson from HMS Hermes in Portsmouth. The specialist subjects are Charles II and James II; Cecil Rhodes; the Great Eastern Railway; and Arthur Ransome.
- 8.20 Dynasty. Blake buys the assistance of a psychic in his job hunt for his son.
- 9.10 News.
- 9.25 That's Life takes a look at the Driver Vehicle Licensing Centre.
- 10.10 Film: The Getaway (1972) starring Steve McQueen and Ali MacGraw. A parolee prisoner is forced to mastermind a bank robbery. The plan goes wrong and the man finds himself on the run with the stolen money and his wife, chased by the police and underworld characters. Directed by Sam Peckinpah.
- 12.10 Weather.

TV-am

- 7.25 Good Morning Britain presented by David Frost begins with a Thought for Sunday from evangelist Luis Palau.
- 7.30 Rub-a-Dub-Tub. Entertainment for pre-nursers.
- 8.30 Good Morning Britain continues with news headlines from Jayne Irving. The special guest is Lord Carrington.

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- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Writers on Writing. Richard Hoggart talks to novelist Antonia Byatt. 10.00 Morning Worship. An Anglican service from the Church of St Nicholas-in-Compton, Surrey. 11.00 Link. Rosalie Wilkins and Kevin Mulhern examine the opportunities for disabled creative artists at professional level. 11.30 Star Fleet. Episode seven of the science-fiction adventure (r).
- 12.00 Weekend World (examines what lies behind next week's visit to this country of the South African Prime Minister, P. W. Botha). 1.00 Police 5. 1.15 Eastern Tales. Sir Michael Hordern with the story of Hashim and the Tiger. 1.30 Cartoon: The Groovy Choculites. 2.00 Credo. Phillip Whitehead examines the role of the Church of England.
- 2.30 London News headlines followed by Film: No Road Back (1956) starring Skip Homeier. A young man is held by his medical studies paid for by his mother who acts as a fence for a notorious gang. Directed by Montgomery Tully. 4.00 The Smurfs. 4.30 Murphy's Mob (r).
- 5.00 Killseye. Dads and general knowledge game.
- 5.30 Survival: The Great Escape. The story of Britain's minks.
- 6.00 Greylocke - The Making of a Myth. A documentary about the making of the latest Tarzan film.
- 6.30 News. 6.40 Appeal. David Bellamy appeals on behalf of the Wildlife Trust.
- 6.45 Highway. Harry Secombe in Glastonbury.
- 7.15 Go For It. A new comedy show series starring the impressionists, Les Dennis and Dustin Gee.
- 7.45 Surprise. Surprise! Includes the reunion of a Lancaster bomber pilot with three of his crew after 38 years.
- 8.45 News. 9.00 The Professionals. Bodie's gambling debt will be met by a foreign diplomat - in exchange for C15 secrets (r).
- 10.00 Spitting Image. Satire mouthed by brilliantly-designed models.
- 10.30 The South Bank Show. A portrait of artist Elisabeth Vellacott and funk musicians De Cocka and Hot Chocolate.
- 11.30 London News headlines followed by American Documentary about the coal miners of Appalachia. Then Night Thoughts.



Woolly-hatted microphone: Nè Nè goslings in a stereo/binaural edition of The Living World (Radio 4, 4.30 pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Until 1.55.
- 1.55 Sunday Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam includes Goit's third round of the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth; Athletics: the HFC Trust and Savings United Kingdom Championships with 200m Budd running in the 1500m heats and the barred-for-life for six hours Geoff Smith determined to leave the athletics administrators with egg on their faces after he has run in the 10,000m; the Decathlon: Daley Thomson in action in Los Angeles; Swimming: The Sun Life Olympic Trials from Coventry; and Football highlights of yesterday's game between Scotland and England.
- 6.50 News Review. With subtitles.
- 7.15 Sharing Time. The fourth tale from the nine-story series set in a time-share flat in a converted manor house. Five strangers share number nine on the condition that for a week they must not communicate in English. Starring Virginia McKenna (Ceelex titles page 170).
- 8.10 News with Jan Leeming.
- 8.20 The Natural World: Amate - The Great Fig Tree. The remarkable story of the giant of the tropical forests of Central America whose existence depends on a creature that is small enough to dance on a pinhead - the fig wasp (r).
- 9.10 Journey into the Shadows. A dramatised biography of Gwen John, the artist sister of Augustus, who is now thought by some to be a finer painter than her more famous brother. With Anne Massey as Gwen John, and Robert Llewellyn as Augustus John. Written by Elaine Morgan and directed by Anne Benson Gyles.
- 10.40 The King's Singers Madrigal History Tour. The entertaining history of the madrigal continues with a programme from Gema, Jerusalem.
- 11.10 Friends. The third and final part of the drama about three men whose lives intertwine in post-war Poland (subtitles).
- 12.15 International Golf. Highlights of the third round in the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship. Ends at 1.00.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.00 Scottish View examines the decision of the Church of Scotland to allow James Nelson, a convicted murderer, to train for the priesthood.
- 2.25 A Seat Among the Stars - The Cinema and Ireland. The fifth programme of the series tracing the history of the cinema in Ireland looks at time when the cinema was at its most popular - during the 1940s and 1950s.
- 2.55 Film: Incendary Blonde (1945) starring Betty Hutton as the legendary night club queen of the Twenties. Texas Guinan, who started on her road to fame and fortune by winning a rodeo competition. Directed by George Marshall.
- 5.00 News summary followed by Book Four. Harmonia Lee talks to novelist Antonia Byatt, publisher Carmen Calli and critic John Gross. Foot James Barry reads a selection of his work and Ruth Rendell reviews thrillers and crime novels published in paperback this Spring.
- 5.45 Where in the World? Travel quiz.
- 6.15 The Mississippi. The get-away-from-it-all lawyer is called to defend the man accused of killing an old friend's wife.
- 7.15 The Sixties. The fourth programme in the series examines the rise of pop culture (r).
- 8.15 Upstairs, Downstairs. Rose takes pity on a down and out who calls at the Bellamy residence and recognises him as a former servant who left the household in disgrace.
- 9.15 Top C's and Tiaras. The penultimate programme of the series features music from operettas with a gypsy theme. Julia Mayones Johnson sings some specially translated songs from German and Hungarian operetta of the 1950s never before heard in this country. With Max-Jean.
- 10.15 Film: Portrait of Jennie (1948) starring Jennifer Jones and Joseph Cotten. The story of a struggling artist who falls in love with Jennie, only to discover that she is the spirit of a girl who had died years before. Directed by William Dieterle.
- 11.50 Closedown.

Radio 4

- 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 News: Farming Today. 6.50 In Perspective. 6.55 Weather. Travel. 7.10 News. 7.15 Today's Papers. 7.15 On Your Mark. 7.45 Pop Review. 7.50 Down to Earth. 7.55 Weather. Travel.
- 8.0 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 Sport on a 4.8.8 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.37 Weather. Travel. 8.00 News.
- 8.05 Breakfast. Review of weekly magazines.
- 10.05 The Week in Westminster. 10.30 Pick of the Week. 11.30 From Our American Correspondent. 12.05 News. Money Box. 12.27 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue. 12.55 News.
- 1.00 News.
- 1.10 Any Questions? from Westons-on-Marne.
- 2.05 News.
- 2.15 Thirty-minute Theatre "Love and Marriage" by Jan Merriman. With Wendy Craig and Patricia Hayes. 2.35 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
- 3.05 Wildlife.
- 3.30 Groundwork: A Lake District report.
- 4.00 News. International Assignment. 4.30 Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for the disabled.
- 5.00 To Bet or not to Bet. 5.25 Week Ending. 5.50 Shipping. 6.00 News. Sports Round-Up. 6.25 The Magic of Music. Michael Oakes on Schubert's String Quintet in C, D.956. 7.05 Sport The Week with Robert Robinson. 7.45 Baker's Dozen with Richard Baker. 8.30 Saturday Night Theatre. "One False Step" by John Arlott. A holiday takes a sinister turn. With Terence Harvey and David March. 12.00 News.

- 10.15 Sir John at 80. Tribute to Sir John Gielgud who celebrated his 80th birthday last month.
- 11.00 Coast to Coast. Novelist Joseph Hesse tells the last part of his nine-part story - Lamm: Gathering of the Spirits.
- 11.30 In One Ear. Live Comedy. 12.15 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Coast to Coast. VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Programme News. 5.50-5.55 Programme News.

Radio 3

- 7.55 Weather. 8.00 News.
- 8.05 Ausubel: Komol's Theme and Variations; Dvorak's Two Waltzes Op 54; and other works including Polenc's suite Les Biches. 9.00 News.
- 9.05 Record Review. Includes a comparison of recordings of Vivaldi's 12 Concertos Op 3 (L'Estro Armonico).
- 10.15 Stereo Release: Includes Hindemith's Symphony in B flat for concert band; and Bach's Trio-Sonata in C minor (The Musical Offering).
- 11.10 BBC Symphony Orchestra in Czechoslovakia: Includes Canak Pich playing the Dvorak Violin Concerto; and Vaughan Williams's Symphony No 4. 1.00 News.
- 1.05 Music for Piano: Antony Beables plays works by Schubert, Wagner (Franz Liszt) and Debussy. 2.00 Dreamers of Dreams: today's composer - Gustav Holst. Includes the Choral Symphony; and Edgard Varèse. 4.00 Mendelssohn and Brahms: The Trio Fantasy play works by the two composers. 5.00 Jazz Record Requests: presented by Peter Clayton. 5.45 Critics' Forum: Owen Dudley Edwards, John Higgins, Clare Tomalin and John Spurling (in the

- chair) discuss, later also, Rocooc: Art and Design in Hogarth's England at the V and A; and the Channel 4 series David Livingstone: Caesar French Organ recital by Gillian Weir in the Basilica of St Martin, Toulouse. 7.15 Bath Festival: Richard's Sacred Oratorio Solomon. Part one (Armstrong/Rose/Brett/Jenkins/Rose/Cox) of London Sinfonia/Richard Hickox Singers. 8.15 Country Poems: A selection presented by George MacBeth. 8.25 Bath Festival: part two of Solomon. 8.35 The Book of Snobs: Manning Wilson reads the third of a four-part adaptation of the Thackeray novel. 8.35 Bath Festival: part three of Solomon. 10.30 Radio 3 Perimeter: The pianist plays Chopin's Ballade No 1 in G minor and Ravel's Alborada del gracioso. 11.00 News. 11.15 News. Until 11.15. VHS only: Open University. 5.55am Nitrogenous Haber Process; 5.55 Maths Foundation Tutorial; 7.55 Graphs and Equations; 11.20pm What Tortoise said to Achilles; 11.40 Narrator in Middlemarch.

Radio 2

- 4.00 Paul Owens. 1.00 Sheila Tracy. 1.05 David Jacobs. 1.10 Sound of the 60s. 1.11.00 Album Time. 1.00 The News. 1.30 Sport on 2. Including commentary on the last British Championship match between England and Scotland and racing from Haydock Park. 2.00 Folk on 2. 2.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Cricket Scores. Billy may in concert. 8.30-8.45 Interval talk. 9.30 Big Band Special. 11.00 Saturday Night Special. 11.20pm Ken Bruce. 1.00am Jean Charles. 3.00-4.00 Pop over Europe with Daniel Pagan. 1.00

Radio 1

- 6.00 Mark Page. 8.00 Tony Blackburn's Saturday Show. 10.00 Dave Lee Travis. 1.00 Who's that Girl? 2.00 Long talks to Christine Hynde. 2.00 Paul Gambaccini. 4.00 Saturday live. With Richard Skinner and Andy Batten. Foster. 6.30 In concert (Fashion and Fast Lux). 7.30 Janice Long with special guests Fashion and Fast Lux. 10.00-12.00 Doole Peach. VHF Radio 1 and 2. 4.00am With Radio 2. 1.00pm With Radio 1. 7.30-4.00am With Radio 1.
- 6.00am Newsday. 6.30 Album Time. 7.00 World News. 7.05 News About Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 Newsweek UK. 8.00 World News. 8.05 Reflections. 8.15 A Treasury of Music. 8.30 Britain 1984. 8.40 World News. 8.45 Newsweek UK. 8.50 World News. 8.55 Good Books. 9.30 Top Morn People. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 People and Politics. 10.15 What's News. 11.00 World News. 11.05 News About Britain. 11.15 About Britain. 11.20 Monday. 12.00 Newsday. 12.10pm Anything Goes. 12.15 Newsweek UK. 1.30 That's That. 2.00 Special Report. 3.00 Newsday. 3.30 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.05 Commentary. 4.15 What's News. 4.30 People and Politics. 4.40 World News. 4.45 Newsweek UK. 4.50 World News. 4.55 Good Books. 5.30 Top Morn People. 5.15 The World Today. 5.35 Financial News. 5.40 Look Ahead. 5.45 People and Politics. 6.15 What's News. 7.00 World News. 7.05 News About Britain. 7.15 About Britain. 7.20 Monday. 12.00 Newsday. 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